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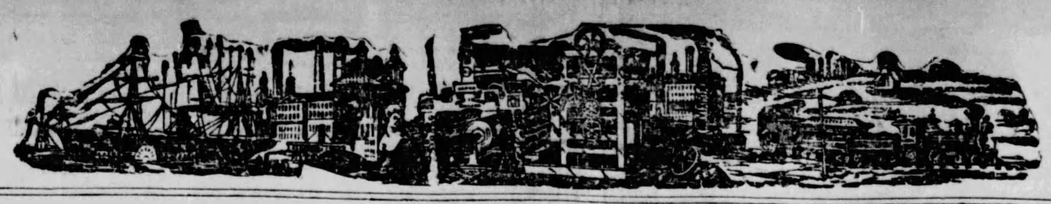

Begin At Page One In This Bee
And note the wonderful amount
Of splendid news it contains.
Every page is interesting, and
Every item is worth reading.
The greatest paper in this section.
The best paper in Ohio.
Sixteen pages for two cents.

VOL. XVII. NO. 22. TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY MAY 21, 1892. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

IN THE BEE TO-DAY

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Weather Bureau,
Toledo, O., May 21, 1892.

The storm during the past 24 hours has decreased in energy and covers the middle Atlantic states and the eastern portion of the lake region, with its center at Erie Pa.

The area of clearing conditions has moved to the south and east with its center over Manitoba.

The weather is cloudy and rainy over the section of country covered by the storm area, but is fair in all other sections.

The rains during the past 24 hours have been light.

The temperature has fallen from 5 to 10 degrees in the southern states; it has risen from 5 to 16 dergees over Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. The Mississippi river continues to rise at New Orleans, and reads 17 feet—four feet above danger line.

Forecast for Toledo and vicinity—For Saturday and Sunday—Slight change in temperature, north winds.

E. A. HANNER, Observer.

LOCAL.

Cases in court.
Oil men indicted.
News among the banks.
Memorial Day exercises.
Matters at the expo grounds.
Musee in the Luce building.
The women's baking scheme.
Toledo Knights in Columbus.
Real estate exchange meeting.
Preparing for the traveling men.
Launch of the J. B. Ketcham.
C. S. Ashley fined $35 and costs.
Horseshipping case in police court.
Northwestern fixes the price of gas.
Church announcements for to-morrow.
Chief of Police Raitz presented with a badge.

UNITED STATES.

Boys lynching bee.
Drummers in politics.
Prof. Foster's weather.
The Boss of Cripple Creek.
The Peary relief expedition.
Bad smash-up on the Vandalia.
Hill to command his own forces.
Chicago to develop a new iron field.
Disastrous conflagration in Oswego.
The relay riders in the Empire state.
Old soldiers after Major Clendening.
Interesting gossip from neighboring towns.
Journalists to cross the Atlantic in a row boat.
Latest reports from the flooded districts in the west.
Enraged father hunting for the Chinese husband of his daughter.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Library.
Timely topics.
Fashion gossip.
Farm and Garden.
Schwatka's letter.
The Bee Hive club.
The Children's Hour.
Self-made Toledoans.
Myths about mining.
General sporting miscellany.
Sketch of Walter Damrosch.

PLAIN ENOUGH

Prices lower than ever and goods above competition. That's the way it reads when you take into consideration the position of the words, and that is part of it. Take our position into consideration, too—our reputation for fairness—and it means something when we say we are offering

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In Every Department You Cannot Afford to Miss.
THE CONANT BROS. FURNITURE CO.
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CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES OF our own manufacture at lowest prices: Wooden and Wire low ware, Hammocks and Croquet Sets, Baskets of every variety, Rattan and Reed Rocking Chairs, Boys' Express Wagons Velocipedes Etc., Etc.
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CASH

Tells the story. If you have a few dollars you can make it go farther now than you ever will again.

Before repairing our store we want to sell every Clock and Piece of Bronze, Bric-a-Brac, Onyx Tables, Lamps, Bisque Figures, etc., etc., we have in stock. We offer them at almost your own price.

We are still furnishing 100 fine cards and finely engraved plate for $1.00. Take advantage of the low price.

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BASE BALLS, BATS AND TENNIS GOODS.
BROWN, EAGER & HULL.

THE MAN IN WHITE
Overalls is a potent factor
in cleaning house, in
Wall Paper and Paint.
Allen & Parkhurst.

ADDED HORRORS

Come Over the Telegraph Wires

Concerning the Floods in the West.

Numerous Ferry Boats on Illinois Farms.

Bridges by the Dozen Go Down.

Scarcely Any Communication With the Stricken District—Farmers Look on the Future With Despair.

Chicago, May 21.—Some of the mails which were brought into the postoffice from the western points yesterday made a portion of the journey in boats.

The Wabash & Illinois Central trains from Iowa are running over the old Vandalia line, washouts having stopped traffic on the main line.

The Vandalia line is but a slight improvement over the main roads, and near the old International route the entire country was flooded, necessitating the stoppage of trains and a voyage of several miles in boats.

The mails and passengers were then put aboard other trains and the journey was resumed.

No mails were received from Sioux City yesterday and the postal officials were awaiting the opening of the first line into the stricken town in order to send mails.

The Santa Fe mail train came in several hours late, the road bed at several points not yet having been repaired, necessitating the transfer of mails by a round-about-way.

Communications with St. Louis is kept up with difficulty. No mail trains are running over the Alton road, mails being sent from St. Louis to Alton by boat, and thence by rail. The railroad between St. Louis and Alton is almost entirely submerged.

BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

The Entire Illinois Valley a Scene of Desolation.

Peoria, Ill., May 21.—In the last twenty-four hours the Illinois river has risen four inches. All the bridges between this city and East Peoria were swept out last evening.

The entire Illinois valley is a scene of desolation. Farms that are usually being worked at this time of the year are now under several feet of water.

The farmers have abandoned the hope of being able to get a crop of corn in this year, as the season will be too late. It will take three or four weeks of favorable weather to get the water off the farms and the ground will be too wet to work.

M. ROULEZ WAS DREAMING.

He Fought No Duels but Simply Thought He Had.

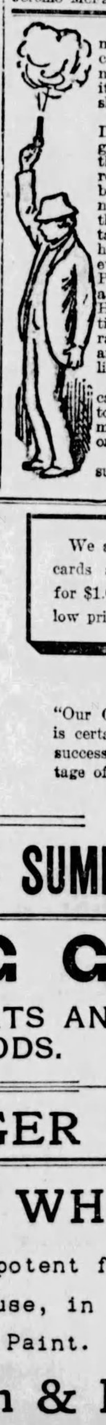
Paris, May 21.—The Paris newspapers to-day admit that the story of the alleged four duels of M. Roulez in the Bois de Boulogne is false. They put forward extraordinary explanation that Roulez has been laboring under a hallucination and really thought that he had been carving imaginary adversaries.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

While Looking on the Face of His Sweetheart.

Wapakoneta, May 21.—(Special)—Joseph McFarland, aged 22 years, committed suicide yesterday afternoon while viewing the remains of his dead sweetheart.

He was the son of ex-County Auditor Jerome McFarland.



It's ineffective, except for the moment—the ordinary pill. Because it upsets your whole internal economy, you needn't think it's doing you good. It only shocks and weakens your system.

Take something that's better. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do good that *lasts*. They *regulate* the system, as well as cleanse and renovate it; mildly and gently, but thoroughly and effectively—no griping, no violence. They're the smallest and the easiest to take, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and the best liver pill ever known. Only one little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick or Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

They're the *cheapest* pills you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get.

Can you ask better proof of the superiority of these little pills.

OUT OF FUNDS.

A Complicated State of Affairs Affecting the Xenia Home.

Columbus, May 21.—Auditor of State Poe had a second very unusual case to deal with. This is the time for the monthly reports and settlements of the various state institutions, and only recently a change was made in the finance officers of the Xenia Soldiers' and Sailors' home, Mr. Owen C. Baker succeeding Mr. Clark. At this settlement Mr. Baker is confined to the hotel in Wadsworth seriously ill, and to keep matters straight his wife was given the power of an attorney to sign his name, and with the report she came to Columbus to draw the monthly allowance, $20,441.21, that remained to be credited to the institution.

Auditor Poe consulted Attorney General Richards, and the conclusion was reached that no one, except the finance officer of the home, personally, had authority to draw the money. Mrs. Baker returned home empty handed and the house will have to await the recovery of its finance officer before funds can be drawn.

OUSTED FROM OFFICE.

Governor McKinley Removes Game Warden Henshall.

Columbus, O., May 21.—Gov. McKinley has ousted Fish and Game Commissioner Henshall in the following letter:

Dr. James A. Henshall, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir—I beg to inform you that I have this day released you from service as commissioner of fish and game, and have appointed Mr. John H. Law as your successor. Respectfully,

WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR.,
Governor of Ohio.

The Governor also accepted the resignation of Mrs. S. H. Howell, of Hamilton, O., as lady visitor of the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware, O. Mrs. Howell resigned on account of ill health.

TO BRING PEARY HOME.

Another Explorer Makes a Bad Job of It.

The Relief Expedition Will Start for the Frozen Arctic Regions the Middle of June.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 21.—The relief party to be sent by the Academy of Natural Sciences to bring back home Lieutenant Peary, his brave wife and band of followers from Arctic ice fields will sail about the middle of June.

The committee having the expedition in charge made the necessary arrangements to charter the steamer Kite, on which Lieutenant Peary went to Greenland, and the old crew of officers and men.

What money will yet be required to go toward provisioning the vessel and one year's supplies to be left for the lieutenant and his party in the event of their having met with such delay or disaster in their present journey over the inland ice as to prevent their return to McCormick's Bay before next winter's ice compels the expedition to return will soon be in hand.

Lieutenant Peary's party of North Greenland explorers was landed by the Academy of Natural Sciences on the east shore of McCormick's Bay, in latitude 77 degrees and 45 minutes, on July 27, 1891. McCormick's Bay is a branch of Murchison's Sound and is about 700 miles from the pole. After unloading the stores and building a house for the party the Kite, with Captain Pike in charge and the academy party on board, steamed away for home on July 30.

When Peary was landed he was carried off in a litter, as he had broken his leg several weeks before. He was given a 16-months' supply of provisions, seven tons of coal, besides a good supply of kerosene and alcohol. Besides Lieutenant Peary and wife, there are five other members of the party, Langdon Gibson, of Long Island, the ornithologist, and four assistants.

KILLED IN A COLLISION.

Fatal Accident on the Vandalia Line.

The "Diamond Special" Runs Into a Freight Train—None of the Passengers Injured,

St. Louis, May 21.—Passenger train No. 17, known as the "Diamond Special," on the Vandalia line collided with an engine of the Jacksonville Southeastern road, half a mile east of Greenville, Ill., at 7 o'clock this morning.

A special guard of the Adams Express company was instantly killed and the express messenger was seriously injured.

None of the passengers were injured beyond the effects of a severe shaking up. The crews of both engines jumped before the collision occurred and were severely hurt. The injured were at once taken to Greenville and placed under the care of physicians. The accident was caused by the crew of the Jacksonville Southeastern engine occupying the track on the time of the Vandalia train.

DARING OUTLAWS THESE.

Rustlers Invade a Camp of Soldiers in Texas,

And Attempt to Drive Off a Fine Herd of Fat Cattle Belonging to the Government.

El Paso, Tex., May 21.—News has reached this city of an attempt by cattle rustlers on last Saturday night to raid and drive off the stock of the United States division of the international boundary survey. The surveyors and a guard of soldiers have made camp at a point 110 miles west of El Paso and 34 south of Scpar, N. M., the nearest railroad point. This is a cattle grazing country and sparsely settled. Cattle thieves and rustlers abound by reason of its advantage in stealing stock and rushing them across the border. The government had nearly 200 head of fine mules and horses in camp at the time of the attack.

Late at night, and when the guard was opposite the picket line, the rustlers dashed into camp yelling and shouting for the purpose of stampeding the stock. The guard did not dare to fire upon them, as they occupied a position directly between them and the picket line. Camp was aroused in time to save the stock, and as the rustlers made across the line a number of shots were fired, but without result.

Sunday afternoon one of the soldiers crossed into Mexico for a hunt. When about three miles from camp he was ordered to dismount by an American, who suddenly appeared from a thicket of underbrush. The soldier wheeled and put spurs to his horse. The hold-up fired six shots at the retreating soldier, one of which took effect in his right hand. The country is being scoured by a special detail of soldiers, but as yet the rustlers have not been overtaken.

CANNOT ACCEPT.

Columbus, May 21.—It was announced a few days ago that Gov. McKinley would deliver the dedicatory address of the new Minneapolis convention hall, a few days prior to the assembling of the national delegates next June. Gov. McKinley, it seems, had not been consulted, for to-day he notified the committee on arrangements that his time would be fully engaged until the day of the convention, and that he could not accept the invitation.

IN THE EMPIRE STATE

The Relay Riders Picking Up the Hours

That Were Lost in the Western Mud.

Every Evidence That the Schedule Will be Beaten and the Message Delivered Sunday Noon.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 21.—The relay riders are making up much of the lost time, and now that they have struck good roads there is every prospect that they will reach their destination ahead of time.

The course through Cleveland lay up Superior street to Bond, thence over to Euclid avenue, after which they took a direct line to Lakveiew. At Willson avenue there was even a larger crowd than down town, and again cheers went up. At this point a stranger with a running horse met them, and a pretty race ensued for the rest of the distance. E. C. Johnson, the message bearer, was in the lead, and the horse could not head him, although they remained almost together. When they dashed into Lakeview it was 6:11 2-4 o'clock standard time. The four and one-half miles had been made in 17 minuts and 2-5 seconds. At Lakeview the message was received by J. E. Ellinberger and he dashed away to Wycliffe. He was accompanied by E. Williams and R. Young.

Relay Riders F. G. Turner and J. R. Harkins, of Cleveland Bicycle club, arrived at Hotel James, Ashtabula, at 9:45 a. m., central time. Turner carried the dispatch and Harkins paced. Their time from Madison, O., was exactly one hour and fifteen minutes, their schedule time being two hours. Both men showed evidence of hard riding. Harkins lost his saddle twice and took one header en route, but rode in with Turner.

L. H. Bannister, of Youngstown, took the message from Turner and was off half a minute ahead of A. B. Cleveland, his partner, the latter being on watch for the arrivals at the wrong corner.

Turner and Harkins report the roads only tolerable in their ride. A large crowd of representative citizens were at the Hotel James to witness the change.

Messengers L. H. Bannister and A. Cleveland left Ashtabula with the message for Conneaut at 9:54. Bannister wheeled the 14 miles from Ashtabula to Conneaut in 54 minutes, arriving at 10:48. This is the quickest time ever made between two places. Two hours of lost time was made up before Conneaut was reached. Frank Williams, of Erie, received the message at Conneaut and carried it to East Springfield, Pa., 9 miles.

Frank Fairbairn and Geo. Black accompanied him. Mr. Crawford, of the Erie Times, has charge of the relay between Conneaut and Northeast, Pa.

Kirchner passed Peach street, Erie, at 12:40 p. m., 12 1-2 minutes behind on his third wheel. Erie riders, under Major Crawford, made the run from Conneaut, O., to Northeast, Pa., in 3 hours and 32 minnutes, a gain of 44 minutes on the schedule. The roads west of Ashbury chapel were poor. Best time by Crane 15 mile rate from East Springfield to Girard, Conneaut at 10:49, Girdard 11:49, Wesleyville 1:09, Northeast 2:07, Central time.

The Buffalo section of the great relay race from Northeast, Pennsylvania, to Rochester, is being covered in fast time, and much of the lost time occasioned by the rain in the early part of the race is being made up.

Northeast was left at 2:07, when the message was several hours behind time. Westfield, N. Y., was reached at 4:19 o'clock, Silver Creek at 6:15, Angola at 7:05, Athol Springs at 8:30, Buffalo at 9:30.

At this point the message was 1 hour and 30 minutes behind.

A large crowd, numbering thousands, were at the parade house to see the relay changed. C. W. Dorntge and W. H. Pensyres, of Buffalo, A. C., made the run to Bowmanville, 10 miles, in the dark, and over rough roads in the fast time of 31 minutes.

They would have made a new road record had the relay been on time and enabled them to ride in the light.

Palmyra.

Palmyra, N. Y., May 21.—Fred Smith and Wm. Lemesseim, relay bicycle riders, arrived here at 6:08 this morning, having left Pittsford at 4:50, covering the entire distance in a heavy rain storm. There were an hour and a half behind schedule at this place.

Lyons.

Lyons, N. Y., May 21.—C. J. Appel and Emmet Schenck, relay bicycle riders, arrived here from Palmyra at 7:46, making the distance in one hour and thirty-nine minutes, being one hour and forty-six minutes behind schedule time at the point. James McTaggart and Will Connolly immediately started for Weedsport in a blinding rain through four inches of mud. The wheeling from Palmyra was awful and the rider had to take the canal bank part of the way. He took several headers and came near going into the canal. They and their wheels were covered with mud and the men soaked to the skin from the heavy rain.

Elbridge.

Elbridge, N. Y., May 21.—George McTaggart and Frank Nugent, the riders from Weedsport to Syracuse, passed through here at 11:50.

Weedsport.

Weedsport, N. Y., May 21.—McTaggart and Connolly arrived here at 12:55. The chain on McTaggart's wheel broke two miles east of Lyons and Connolly took the packet and came on ahead.

McTaggart and Frank Nugent started for Syracuse.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 21.—McTaggart and Nugent passed through Camillus, six miles east of Elbridge, at 12:55. The roads are in a terrible condition, over an inch and a half of mud.

WAR AGAIN RAGING.

A Revolution on the Marshall Islands.

The King Killed and the Battle Still Continues—Another Southern Outbreak.

Rio Janeiro, May 21.—News from Rio Grande do Sul announces that another revolution has been instituted there by the old party republicans, led by Carlos Barbosa and Col. Avanez.

San Francisco, May 21.—News has just been received of an uprising on the Marshall islands, resulting in the death of the native ruler.

The schooner Orion arrived yesterday with the news. The native citizens revolted and killed the king of Tariwa. When the vessel left the revolt was still in progress.

SENATOR SHA WILL.

Wapakoneta, O., May 21.—(Special)—Senator M. D. Shaw, of this city, is lying seriously ill with pleurisy at the Lima house, Lima, O.

CHILD DROWNED.

Fremont, O., May 21.—(Special)—Edna, the 7-year-old child of Geo. Swank, of this city, was drowned last night between 7 and 8 o'clock by falling into an open cistern from which she had been getting water with a squirt gun.

HAS LIVED A CENTURY.

Mrs. Sarah Rothschild celebrates Her 104th Birthday.

Chicago, May 21.—Mrs. Sarah Rothschild, who was born on the 22d of May previous to the inauguration of George Washington, will celebrate her 104th birthday to-morrow. She resides at 855 Jackson boulevard, with her daughter, Mrs. Levi Lebold, her granddaughter Mrs. Morris Goldsmith, and two great-granddaughters. Her mind is clear and she does not remember ever having spent a day during her lifetime in bed.

Mrs. Rothschild came to America 41 years ago, and for the past 30 years has lived in Chicago. Her husband died three years previous to her coming to this country. She attributes her longevity to a careful and correct mode of living, following nature's laws and allowing all her faculties full and free exercise. In her opinion the human life would be of longer duration if the people would take as much care of their bodies as they do of the dress and pocketbook.

ONE TERM ARGUMENT

What General Grant Wrote to Conkling.

A Confidential Letter Made Public.

The Question Arises Why Is This Letter Sprung Just as Harrison is Trying for a Renomination.

Columbus, May 21.—In 1880 Gen. Grant wrote a letter to Roscoe Conkling, in which he took strong grounds against a president serving two terms. This letter was confidential, but nevertheless it has been brought to light at the time Harrison is seeking a renomination. The publication of the letter at this time is causing more comment than the letter itself. The letter is as follows:

(Confidential.)
New York, May 2, 1880.

My Dear Mr. Conkling:

I am in receipt of your last letter and have very considerately weighed the matter in all its bearings. The tribute you pay my services to the country I appreciate, but at the same time I fear you overestimate my services and underestimate the indulgence of our country. There have been exegencies that warranted a second term, but I do not believe that the best interests, or the country's good, ever demanded a third term, or ever will.

I had my doubts even as to the advisability a second term and I know that I have so expressed myself to you in our confidential talks. This is a big country, full of brainy and ambitious men who can serve the country eminently well as its president, and I sincerely question the policy of thwarting their noble ambition.

In a republic, cosmopolitan like ours, a man's fame is too frequently dependent upon the status of public sentiment. Fame in this country ebbs and flows. To-day you are a peer, but to-morrow you may be submerged beneath the wave of adverse sentiment.

This is another reason why the noble ambition to be a president should not be restricted to one man. I feel that our country has amply repaid me for all my services by the honors it has bestowed upon me, and I feel that to be a candidate or accept the nomination for a third term would be ingratitude and would eventually affect me with the people who have loved me, and whom I love.

I am still of the opinion that I should speak to the country, that I should break the silence in a letter declining emphatically to accept the nomination or a third term. I appreciate your efforts, your friendship and loyalty, but I fear that your zealousness for me is an error, not of heart, but of mind.

Knowing that with all your nobleness you have a highly sensitive nature, and knowing your antipathy for the Maine statesman, I have always refrained from speaking of him to you, but I know full well that I should speak on that matter and plainly.

This estrangement between you two, unless checked, must prove a mutual disadvantage. It will hurt Mr. Conkling, it will hurt Mr. Blaine. It will be a stumbling block in the way of the ambitions of both. I believe that could the differences existing between you be amicably adjusted the nomination this year would go to one, leaving the honor four years hence more than a probability for the other.

It is not only necessary for the good of each that an amicable adjustment be reached, but for the good of the party, and more for the good of the country. I fear that the presentation of my name at the convention will not only assist in the defeat of Mr. Blaine, but seriously affect your future, besides warping my career.

Even should I be nominated, it could only come after a spirited contest in which much bitterness would be injected; and then I doubt whether any man can ever be elected again even for a second term, unless perchance there should arise some extraordinary emergency which now appears improbable, even in the dim future.

I am aware that this matter has gone on to an extent where an announcement from me refusing to accept would be looked upon by some as cowardice; but would it not be far better to be considered a coward than an usurper?

I also appreciate your position, as you say, "the final and supreme effort of my life for supremacy," yet in the face of all, I still believe that my name should not be presented, and further, I believe that your anxiety about the effect of an announcement from me would have on your future, is an error.

I trust you will consider gravely and carefully my wishes. I am generous enough to suffer myself rather than to have my friends suffer, if I am convinced that any action of mine would cause them to suffer. Awaiting your reply before acting, I remain

Sincerely your friend.
U. S. GRANT.

SHAMED TO DESPERATION.

The Family of Grace French-Lee May Kill Her Chinese Lord.

New York, May 21.—There is every probability that the elopement and marriage last week of Miss Grace French, the young Brooklyn Sunday school teacher, with Lee, known as Edward W. Lee, one of the pupils in the Chinese Sunday school of the Greenwood Baptist church, may result in a tragedy.

The father of Miss French is 63 years old and he has been nearly crazed by the action of his daughter. His two sons, both of whom are grown men, are in a similar state of mind, and all three are looking for the Chinaman with the avowed purpose of killing him.

"I am sure Grace would never have married him willingly," Stephen French said to-day. "He must have drugged her. He met her at the bridge last Wednesday night, told her I had received a letter about her and himself and was going to kill her. She was afraid to come home and went with him. Just wait until we catch him."

THE "TANGENT LINE."

Eastern Men Well Pleased With the New Road.

Findlay, O., May 21.—(Special.)—The Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western railway private car bringing a party of New Yory gentlemen, who were met here by a few representative men of Ft. Wayne, took a jaunt over the "Tangent Line" yesterday and were lavish in their praise of the superb condition of Findlay's east and west line.

The road bed has been brought to such perfection that notwithstanding the recent heavy rains, a speed of 60 miles per hour was maintained with perfect safety.

WANT AN ACCOUNTING.

An Ex-Mayor Whose Finances Are Short.

Northampton, Mass., May 21.—The Florence Kindergarten trustees petitioned yesterday to have ex-Mayor A. G. Hill put into insolvency. The hearing in the matter will be held on the 28th.

Mrs. Mary S. Mann, of Florence, has also filed a petition on her own account that his estate be declared insolvent and the hearing will come up at the same time.

Little is told in the petitions of the real condition of affairs. It is known that Mr. Hill who was unil recently a trustee of the kindergarten and treasurer of the fund, borrowed large amounts from the funds to put into his business enterprises and that he obtained from Mrs. Mann a good deal of money for the same purpose.

The amount of Mr. Hill's liabilities are supposed to be $150,000 to $200,000.

WATERLOO MENTION.

Waterloo, Ind., May 21.—(Special)—F. H. Tuttle and L. D. Munger passed through our city Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, on the test bicycle race against time between Chicago and New York city. Their relay station was from Kendallville to Bryan, O....Rev. Loudy, of Matamora, O., was in our city Thursday, calling on friends....J. Lightner and wife, after spending the winter in California, returned home a few days ago....Mr. G. Huber's mother and sister, of Kalida, O., were in our city this week.....Rev. Sellers, of South Bend, was here Tuesday....Dr. McCaskey, of Ft. Wayne, was in our city Thursday to see Mrs. Dr. Darby, who has been sick for some time.

PRAIRIE DEPOT NOTES.

Prairie Depot, May 21.—(Special)—Mrs. W. B. Bryant, an old resident of this place, has passed away. She was 73 years, 7 months and 14 days old. She leaves four children and a large circles of friends to mourn their loss.

Mrs. Ed Sherry spent the latter part of the week in Hatton.

Mr. Price will give a temperance lecture Saturday evening.

Mr. P. Remer, of Toledo, is here this week.

LOG OF THE INLAND LAKES

Vessels Badly Injured by Accidents.

Racine Reef Stops Another Boat.

Vessel Passages and Interesting Mention from all Over the Great Lakes.

Chicago, May 21.—(Special Marine Service.)—On being placed in dry-dock at Miller Bros.' shipyard, yesterday, it was found that the bottom of the fine steamer Annie M. Peterson is badly used up and that her stay in dry-dock will be a long one. A survey was commenced yesterday by Capt. Rounds and Capt. William Kieth, who will call in a third man. The Peterson was on the rocks at Poe's reef, on the passage up and was rescued by the wrecking steamer Manistique. It is an insurance job and a good-sized one.

A survey was also commenced on the burned steamer W. P. Thew, which is insured for $13,500 against fire. The surveyors of Captain Donaldson and Capt. William Seville for the Cleveland Insurance adjusters as the third man.. The schooner City of Chicago, which was collided with and cut down off Cheboygan, by the schooner Thatcher Boy, is hauled out at Miller Brook. Her port side is crushed in and she is cut down delow the water line. Three frames are broken, with stringers, etc.

A surveyor was at the dock estimating the damage. The Butcher Boy was also injured and got into port at Sturgeon bay in a sinking condition. As one of the disasters to the steamship John B. Lyon she is to receive almost a new build. It is stated that while she is in dry-dock her engines and machinery will be renewed. It is an insurance job. It was young Capt. Perew's first trip in command of the Lyon when she met with this disaster.

The fine schooner Thomas L. Parker, in tow of the steamer Josephine, arrived in Chicago yesterday. Schooners with their top-masts in place—those of the larger class—are so scarce on the lakes now that it is a welcome event to see one.

Intelligence reached Chicago yesterday that the steamer Lawrence, bound out from this port, with passengers and freight for the foot of the lake had run on Racine reef just before daylight yesterday morning under a full head of steam and was out four feet forward on a rocky bottom. Racine reef is no "feather bed" for a vessel in any place. The news reached here by telegraph and also by the arrival of Capt. Neff, who came up by rail.

The tug Gillen, of Racine, worked at the stranded steamer for some time but did not have power enough to help her and the tug Welcome, at Milwaukee, was telegraphed for. Meanwhile the tug Morford, of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company, Chicago, which was down the lake looking for tows, appeared upon the scene, Capt. Roach either discovering the disaster himself or being told of it by the masters of passing craft. The Morford took hold of the Lawrence and in a short time pulled her clear of the reef. She did not leak and, as she was not thought to be injured seriously, she proceeded on her voyage. The Lawrence belongs to the Northern Michigan line. The tug Morford arrived in port last night with a tow.

The steamer Laura, of the Vandalia line, broke down in mid-lake, her engine being badly damaged. She was towed to Milwaukee. The steamer Minnie M. was telegraphed for from Bay City.

LOUIS ALEXANDER BAROUX

Celebrating His Golden Jubilee in Cadillac.

Brief Sketch of the Man Who Has Done Much Work During His Career.

Cadillac, Minn., May 21.—To-day is the golden jubilee of Rev Father Louis Alexander Baroux, and it was observed this morning by the celebration of pontificial high mass, and in which Bishop Richter and a large number of priests of the diocese participated.

Father Baroux, who is 75 years old, came to this country early in the forties, and has had a most eventful career. He was the first missionary among the Pottawatomie Indians, with whom he labored for several years.

Then he went abroad to raise money for the rebuilding of his church of Notre Dame, which had been destroyed by fire, but was ordered by the vatican to proceed to Asia and establish a mission in eastern Bengal, 500 miles from Calcutta. Subsequently he faced the dangers of the great Sepoy rebellion.

He was the only survivior of twenty-six missionaries in that region, but after ten years returned to this country in '59, and resumed his labors among the Pottawatomies, and for the last thirty years has labored as a missionary in this state, always among the Indians, traveling continuously from point to point, and often enduring great privations and hardships.

A NIGHT OF BLAZE

Oswego Visited by a Conflagration.

Five Monarch Elevators Destroyed.

The Schooner Mystic Star in Flames.

Firemen Powerless to Render Any Aid.

Nearly Half a Million Dollars in Loss Caused by a Stubborn Fire—A Whole Harbor Endangered.

Oswego, N. Y., May 21.—Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the upper stories of the Washington mill and elevator, owned by Penfield, Lyon & Co., and it proved to be the most disastrous conflagration Oswego has had since the elevator and lumber fire several years ago.

The Washington mill was the center of a block of five elevators between Seneca and Cayuga streets on the east bank of the Oswego river.

The Corn Exchange and the Continental elevators were to the south, and the Columbia and Merchants' elevators to the north. All joined, and in reality amounted to one great structure.

Across the street, northerly, was the Marine elevator, owned by Kingsford & Son.

The fire spread rapidly, and before the scores of men could remove the books from the office of Penfield, Lyon & Co., and deposit them in a grain car close to the office, the fire had gained such headway that they were forced to leave.

The firemen worked hard. Upon the discovery of the fire they wired Syracuse and Fulton for aid. Both responded, Chief Engineer Reilly, of Syracuse, coming in person.

It was after 3 o'clock when they arrived, and the ruin was complete.

In less than half an hour after the start the five monarch elevators, which are familiar to every one who has been in Oswego, were in a blaze hotter than a furnace. The fire worked so rapidly that the firemen with difficulty saved their carts, standing hundreds of feet from the blaze.

Cars upon the track burned, and the sparks and tongues of fire swept the river front, firing Rathbun's lumber yards upon the island in the river, the yards below on the west side, and setting fire to the rigging of the schooner Mystic Star, lying upon the west side near the pier.

With his small department Chief Blackburn made an heroic battle, distributing his forces as best he could. It was a question whether the Marine elevator, 100 feet north, could be saved.

The wind took the sparks so that only the south cupola was touched by them and streams were kept pouring upon the building.

The walls of the Merchants' elevator, south, fell, one story at a time, so that they did not come near the Marine. The heat was so intense, however, that the elevator caught, and the firemen had only escaped when the explosion occurred which took off the roof and a fierce blaze followed.

All hope of saving it was then abandoned and the work was centered upon the adjoining property and the New York, Ontario & Western trestle.

At 3 o'clock the conflagration was under control. For several hours it looked as if the western harbor property was doomed, but this was averted. There were numerous small fires which were soon extinguished. It is difficult to obtain a complete list of the losses.

The assessed valuation of the elevators burned is $148,000. This is not one-half of the value, however.

The Washington mill and elevator is valued at $100,000 and is insured for $40,000 on building and machinery and $20,000 on stock.

The Columbia is owned by the Jesse Hoyt estate, New York.

The Merchants is assessed at $50,000 and is entirely without insurance.

The Corn Exchange, owned by John H. Hankinson, New York, is pratly insured. The Marine is insured for $40,000 on the building and $80,000 on stock. This loss is fairly covered. The Northwestern elevator was on fire several times and the grain in store is slightly damaged. Rathbun's loss on lumber is $12,000, covered by insurance.

It is estimated that the elevators cost $350,000. The Marine and the Washington mills and elevators did a good business but the others have been practically closed since the barley tariff was raised. The total loss is now estimated at less than $400,000.

MERCIER GOVERNMENT.

It Has Snowed Quebec Unde With Debt.

Startling Disclosure Made by Hall.

While a Cash Balance Was Always Shown, Yet the Other Funds Were Squandered.

Quebec, May 21.—Developments made in the legislature yesterday by Treasurer Hall, respecting ex-Premier Mercier's methods of financiering, created great indignation and excitement.

Mercier and his treasurer, Shehyn, were in the habit of reporting each year to the house cash balances in hand, but had used up for ordinary expenditure large amounts of trust funds and railway guarantee deposits, which, with loans made by them, and existing deficits, show an increase in the net debt for five years of Mercier's government from $11,000,000 to more than $24,000,000.

The new government decreases the annual payment by $1,250,000 and there is still an annual deficit of over $1,000,000 which must be provided by additional direct taxation. A floating debt of $8,500,000 has been discovered, and an annual expenditure has increased from less than $4,000,000 in 1887 to over $8,000,000 in 1891, though but little difference in the revenue.

Expenses and conditions connected with the $4,000,000 loan negotiated by Mercier and Shehyn last year, in Europe, make interest payable equal 6 1-2 per cent.

Norwalk, O., May 21.—(Special)—J. H. Norwalk, ., May 21.—(Special)—J. H. Polley was married Wednesday to Miss Mame Ruse.

Miss Anna Balcom, dauhgter of Rev. A. B. Balcom, died Friday.

Rev. Mr. Edward Felt and wife were tendered a reception Wednesday.

THIS IS PLAIN.

It Simply Explains the Position of Drs. Copeland and Bell.

Whom the Shoe Fits Let Him Put It On—Now Let the Public Judge By Results of the Merit of Our Work

Drs. Copeland and Bell say what they have to say to the public in a direct and straightforward manner. They do not ask the protection of the newspapers, or seek to secure silence by threats of libel. They are themselves responsible for their printed statements, and what they say in print they are prepared to prove. Let there be no mistake about this. Their names, their work and their record are before the public, and when assailed they have a right to protect themselves by all adequate and legitimate means. They have this to say to the newspapers in which they advertise, and the public generally: When attacks or criticisms are to be made, print them. All they ask is an opportunity to answer what is said just as frankly and just as truthfully as they are able. They don't seek to suppress attacks or criticisms of any kind. The only thing they demand is that such attacks shall be signed by responsible parties, and shall contain names, facts and places; no indefinite allusions or vague insinuations. This is fair; it is also business. "Whom the shoe fits, let him put it on."

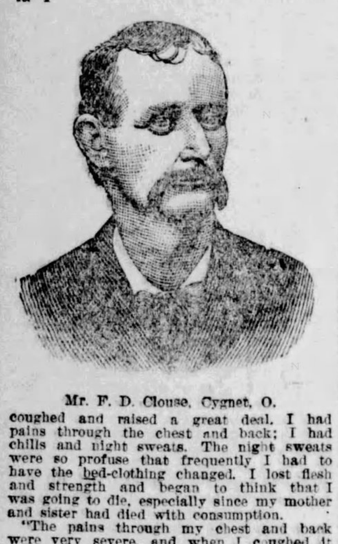
INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

It is Submitted by Mr. Clouse, of Cygnet, in Behalf of Drs. Copeland and Bell.

No statement from any of the patients of Drs. Copeland and Bell is more remarkable or more forcible than the following, contributed by Mr. F. D. Clouse, of Cygnet, Ohio:

"Those who suffer from consumption, or what is generally called consumption, should read this statement, as it indicates what can be done for them by thoroughly skilled specialists who have only the good of the patient at heart.

"I have been affected," said Mr. Clouse, "for six or seven years. I was, under the treatment of physicians almost constantly, but the doctors were all at sea in regard to my ailment. Some said I had consumption; some said it was bleeding from the stomach. Dr. T. A. Slocum, of New York City, said that I had consumption and treated me for it. I



Mr. F. D. Clouse, Cygnet, O.

coughed and raised a great deal. I had pains through the chest and back; I had chills and night sweats. The night sweats were so profuse that frequently I had to have the bed-clothing changed. I lost flesh and strength and began to think that I was going to die, especially since my mother and sister had died with consumption.

"The pains through my chest and back were very severe, and when I coughed it nearly tore me to pieces. My throat was raw and sore because of the continual dropping from the head into my throat, and the coughing. I had dull pains in the back of my head and over my eyes. My appetite was irregular and if I ate any quantity I had great distress afterwards. My sleep was fitful and unrefreshing. Altogether I was completely run down, and was so weak I was obliged to give up my work.

What Has Been Done For Him.

"Since placing myself under the treatment of Drs. Copeland and Bell my cough has disappeared to such an extent that I scarcely notice it. My sore throat has gone, and the dropping from the head which used to irritate it has ceased altogether. I have no headaches, no pains through my chest or back. My appetite is improved and I relish my food, and have no feeling of distress. I sleep well and awake feeling thoroughly refreshed. During the time of treatment I have gained considerable flesh and strength, and feel better than I have at any time in the past ten years. My recovery has been remarkable. I owe all this to Drs. Copeland and Bell, and desire publicly to express my gratitude to them, and to testify to their splendid ability as physicians."

$5.00 PER MONTH.

Catarrh and kindred diseases treated at the uniform rate of $5 a month during the spring and summer months. Medicines furnished free.

Copeland Medical Institute.
706 Madison Street.
W. H. COPELAND, M. D.,
E. O. BELL, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians.

Their Credentials.

Dr. W. H. Copeland is a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the City of New York, was president of his class in that famous institution. His diploma bears the indorsement of the deans of prominent colleges in New York and Pennsylvania. Dr. E. O. Bell's credentials are no less unqualified. Both physicians after thorough hospital training and experience have devoted their time and attention to the special lines of practice noted below. Years of experience in their special lines, preceded by extensive hospital work, have fitted Drs. Copeland and Bell in a notable degree for the practice of their profession.

Drs. Copeland and Bell are permanently located in this city. Their lease and contracts are for a term of years.

Drs. Copeland and Bell treat successfully all curable cases at the Copeland Medical Institute, 706 Madison St. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases.

Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 2-cent stamp for question blank.

Address all mail to
COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
706 Madison Street, Toledo, Ohio.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Aaron T. Bliss, L. W. Bliss and Lewis D. Sanborn, all of Saginaw, Michigan, are each hereby notified that on the 19th day of May, 1892, the Northern National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, as plaintiff, filed against them, as defendants, in the court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, its petition, the object and prayer of which is to recover judgment against them for eight thousand and twelve ($8,012) Dollars, with interest thereon at seven per cent. from said date, upon a certain promissory note for seventy-five hundred ($7,500) dollars, dated September 30th, 1890, due six months after its date, executed by said Lewis D. Sanborn and endorsed by said Aaron T. Bliss and L. W. Bliss under the firm name of A. T. Bliss & Bro., due six months after its date, with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum after its maturity, which note is now owned and held by the said plaintiff, all as more fully appears in said petition.

Said defendants are required to answer said petition, which is now pending, on or before the 23rd day of July, 1892. And they are further notified that an order of attachment and garnishee process against their property has been issued in said action to the sheriff of Lucas county, Ohio, by the clerk of said court, in virtue of which the said sheriff has attached and garnisheed any indebtedness that may be due said defendants, or either of them from the said Benjamin H. Whitney, Frank E. Tracy, Doria Tracy and Edward H. Rhoades, as the receiver of the firm of Whitney & Tracy.

THE NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK,
Plaintiff.
By Clayton W. Everett, Its Attorney.
first pub sat may-21-28-june-4-11-18-25

FAT FOLKS REDUCED

Mrs. L. M. Campbell

Argyle, Wis., says: The accompanying statement of my weight and measurements will show the results of five months' treatment.

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight	330 lbs	255 lbs	75 lbs
Bust	48 in.	38 in.	10 in.
Waist	42 in.	31 in.	11 in.
Hips	53 in.	40 in.	13 in.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL. Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,
DR. L. W. F. SNYDER, McVICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL.

THEY ARE AFRAID OF GAS

The Northwestern Price Ordinance Laid Over

By the Council Committee Last Evening.

Mr. Huberich Wants to Extend the Present Contract—Sites Selected for Four New Engine Houses.

The fire committee met for the purpose of locating the new engine houses that are to be built. They discussed the different lots that have been offered to them and which they had previously examined in their various tours about the city. Chief Wall and Fire Commissioners Eversman, Meusing and Hanner were present and advised with the committee.

For the Ninth ward house it was decided to purchase a lot at the corner of Broadway and Orchard street, from F. B. Losee for $1,000.

Regarding the house in the western part of the city there was some question. The committee had decided on the corner of Monroe and Bancroft street, and at this point two adjoining lots were offered them, one by Mrs. Moulton for $700 and one by Mr. Walbridge for $600. Mr Walker presented a remonstrance from a number of Eighth ward citizens against this location, but it was laid on the table and the committee decided to purchase the two lots above mentioned.

For the Sixth ward house it was determined to purchase lot No. 40, Oregon village, on Oak street, between Fassett and Fort street, owned by Mrs. McGrath, of Perrysburg, the price to be paid being $600.

For the new house in the First ward it was decided to purchase the lot on the southwest corner of Erie and Bush street form George E. Pomeroy at a price of $1,050.

A resolutio was approved to advertise for bids for engine house No. 1, on Lagrange street and the lot on which it stands.

When the plat committee met, Engineer Miller suggested to the committee that all plats be first referred to the city engineer for examination before being acted upon by the committee. Heretofore real estate men have had only to bring their own plat before the committee and they have approved them simply upon the representations of the parties platting the property. The engineer thought that these plats should be first examined for the purpose of seeing that everything is in proper shape. The committee looked at it in the same light and decided to hereafter refer all plats to the engineer.

* * *

At the meeting of the gas committee there were present Messrs. Hartford, Peter, Huberich, Gill, Rutherford, Doner and Tanner, and the business before them was the ordinance fixing the price of Northwestern natural gas at 30 cents per 1,000 feet, with 5 cents discount when paid before the 10th of the month. This ordinance to take effect after June 1.

The committee, however, seemed to be afraid of this and on motion of Mr. Huberich it was laid over for one week.

Mr. Huberich also introduced an ordinance providing that the present contract with the Northwestern Gas company be continued until July 1st, 1896. This was also laid over for one week.

RESOLVED TO GO SLOW

At the Real Estate Meeting Last Night.

Dealers Do Not Appear to be all of One Mind on the Subject—A Committee Will Make a Canvass.

The real estate dealers held another meeting last evening, for the purpose of taking concluding steps relative to the organization of a real estate exchange.

Chairman Walbridge called the meeting to order and then read the articles of incorporation which Judge Doyle had drawn up in the following language:

Articles of incorporation of the Toledo Real Estate Exchange witnesseth, that we, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of the state of Ohio, desiring to form a corporation, not for profit, under the general corporation laws of said state, do hereby certify:

First, The name of said corporation shall be the Toledo Real Estate Exchange.

Second, Said corporation shall be located and its principal business transacted at Toledo, Lucas county, Ohio.

Third, The purposes for which said corporation is formed, is to furnish suitable quarters and facilities, to its members, for meetings for the advancement and protection of the real estate interests of the city of Toledo; to promote honest and square dealing by suitable rules and regulations, governing the members, in the transaction of business with each other, and the public; to promote harmony and confidence between the owners and dealers of real property, in the city by their association together, and their agreement to the rules and regulations of this incorporation, and to advance, by honorable means, their interests and those of the city of Toledo, in respect of such matter, and to promote sociable and friendly intercourse between its members.

It is not organized for the purpose of dealing in real estate or transacting any professional business by the corporation or in its name.

Mr. Pomeroy moved that the articles of incorporation be adopted, and that the meeting adjourn until to-day at 11:30 to meet again and complete the organization.

Mr. Kountz objected to too much haste. In his opinion it would not be wise to send the papers to Columbus until there was some assurance that the board would be organized.

Mr. Pomeroy deplied that he was surprised that there was any such feeling. He supposed that all were in favor and anxious to close matters up.

Mr. Kountz thought there was no use to dodge around the facts.

Mr. Pomeroy said if there was any opposition or reason why the project should not be pushed ahead, it was best that it should be brought out.

Mr. Hiett said he did not feel like saying anything that would throw cold water on the project. If the real estate men wanted to have an organization among themselves, for the protection of the business, and social intercourse, to maintain friendly relations, let it be quietly organized without any blow or bluster. If it was the intention to organize an association to promote the interests of the city, there was no use of going into it empty-handed. Such a project would cost money. The all important factor would be a business-like secretary, who should be paid a good salary to devote his whole time to the business of the board. It would cost money to keep up quarters and encourage improvement. He thought that it would be a good idea for 25 men to pledge themselves to put up funds to see the enterprise through for a year.

Mr. Pomeroy said he did not see anything so far in the organization to conflict with Mr. Hiett's views.

Mr. Hiett said he had talked with any number of real estate men and had not found one man who would put up a cent.

Mr. Pomeroy replied that Mr. Hiett had not looked very far, as he was willing to give $1,000 to see the project pushed through.

Mr. Barthelf spoke for a short time on the advantages of such a board.

The subject was discussed, pro and con, and then the chair put Mr. Pomeroy's motion. The ayes and nays were about equal and a standing vote was called.

Mr. Pomeroy withdrew his motion.

Mr. Cushing moved that a committee of three be appointed to canvass the city among the real estate dealers and other business men, to obtain the popular feeling with regard to the management of such an organization, which carried.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Barthelf for his good work after which the following committee was elected: H. H. Cushing, Geo. E. Pomeroy, I. B. Hiett.

Mr. Cushing also moved that this committee arrange for the representation and advertisement of Toledo at the annual meeting of the National association, to be held at Buffalo next fall.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY

Of the Late Sergeant Johnston, T. C.

The Cadets Show Their Esteem for a Departed Comrade in a Most Touching Way.

The members of the Toledo Cadets have prepared a pretty tribute to the memory of their departed comrade and officer, Sergeant W. F. Johnston, in the form of a set of memorial resolutions, which will be presented to the deceased's parents.

The design of this token of esteem and remembrance is novel and artistic.

Mounted in a beautiful frame is a drawing of a monument in crayon, on the base of which is inscribed these words.

"Again the bugle has sounded taps, and we have laid at rest one who has been with us continuously for 13 years. Sergeant W. F. Johnston was a comrade in all the word implies. By his death we have lost one who, in his term of service participated in all our reverses and triumphs, and by his soldierly conduct and hearty good fellowship helped to smooth all the rough spots and make more pleasant the successes of the organization. We deem it but just to pay some small tribute to his memory, and to tender to his family our sympathy in their bereavement. As a mark of esteem, it is hereby resolved, that the armory be draped in mourning for 30 days, and that this resolution be spread on the records and an engrossed copy presented to the family.

Sergeant A. W. S. IRVINE,
" F. K. QUINE,
" H. H. GOODALL,
" E. S. PARSONS,
" H. J. MIDDAUGH,
" W. G. WELBON,
Committee.

On either side is stationed a soldier on guard, and the top consists of neat frame work, embracing a natural portrait of Sergeant Johnston.

LACE CURTAINS | Greatest bargains you ever heard of, in all grades. STOLBERG & PARKS.

EXCURSION AND DANCE,

On steamer C. B. Wallace, given by the Toledo Fife and Drum Corps, at Perrysburg. Will leave foot of Monroe street at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday evening, May 24.

NOTICE.

The bodies of the A. & A. Rite will run a special train to Fostoria to-morrow, leaving T. & O. C. station at 10:30, standard time, to attend the funeral of our late brother, O. A. Drury, to be conducted by De Molay Commandery of Tiffin. Members of Toledo Commandery are invited to attend with us.

CHARLES T. LEWIS, T. P.
May 21, 1892.

A SURPRISE PARTY.

Chief Raitz Presented With a Diamond Badge

This Afternoon in the Presence of a Host of Friends—Phil Hassenzahl Makes the Speech.

Invitations were sent out by the committee stating that there would be a gathering of the clans at the police station at 3 o'clock this afternoon and consequently at that hour the clans were there in full force. The event was the presentation of an elegant diamond badge to Chief of Police Raitz by his friends and brother officers at the station.

The badge is an elaborate and artistic affair. An eagle supports a scroll on which is engraved the chief's name. Suspended below is a circle bearing in enamel the inscription: "Chief of Police, Toledo, Ohio."

In the center of the circle is a triple star radiating from a two carat diamond. It cost $250, and is a handsome piece of work, and was made by Roulet & Armstrong.

The badge was the gift of 75 of the chief's friends, and Alderman Hassenzahl, in a neat address, made the presentation and expressed the sentiments of all in a manner becoming a regular silver-tongued orator.

It was a happy event and it would be hard to say who felt the best over it, the chief or his friends gathered.

TAKE A LOOK | In our window, and see the outfit that we are offering for $25.00. This is the best bargain ever offered for the money. STOLBERG & PARKS.

BANKING NEWS.

A Block of the Holcomb Stock Brings a Great Price.

The Banks Agree to Establish a Clearing House—The Union Goes In at Last.

Nothing so thoroughly illustrates the mania for buying bank stock that prevails in this city just now as a scramble made yesterday for 50 shares of the Holcomb National bank stock.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning 50 shares of the Holcomb were issued to Den Keeler, son of the late Solomon Keeler. Before noon over twenty people wanted to buy the stock.

At 2 o'clock the 50 shares were in the hands of Mr. W. H. Maher, who secured it at a good advance over the price paid some time ago.

The price was private, but it is understood to be away up near the 50s. Before 5 o'clock Mr. Maher was offered $500 premium on his purchase, or an advance of $10 a share. How's that for high?

The Union Savings bank has decided to join the clearing house, and the new system will start in operation about July 1. The banks then in it will be the First and Second, Merchants', Ketcham's, Northern, Holcomb's, Spitzer's, Toledo Savings Institution, Merchants' and Clerks' and the Union Savings bank. The clearing house will be in the Chamber of Commerce in the rear of Spitzer's bank.

EASY PAYMENTS

CLOTHING! CLOAKS! DRESS GOODS! THE HYMAN CO. 212 Summit St., Up Stairs. BABY BUGGIES WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

PAINTER: I've been sent out to do some advertising for The Hyman Co., and I guess I'll paint a sign where it's likely to do some good. This old Cove needs a new suit of clothes and I'll bet his wife needs a new cloak. I know they can get 'em cheap and on easy payments at Hyman's.

EASY PAYMENTS

CLOTHING! CLOAKS! DRESS GOODS! THE HYMAN CO. 212 Summit St., Up Stairs. BABY BUGGIES WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.

EASY PAYMENTS

TOLEDO'S JULY RACES.

Track at Fair Grounds in Excellent Shape.

Revised List of Events for the July Meeting—Great Improvements In Every Department.

The midsummer meeting at the Toledo driving park promises to be the finest that has ever been held in this city. The stakes are the largest ever offered here, and the track is in excellent condition.

Mr. Seth Griffin's foreman, Mr. R. G. Tucker, of New Brunswick, N. J., spent six weeks with a large force of men and teams placing over 3,500 loads of the finest kind of material on the track, which makes it elastic, and the fastest in the state. The grade is just right to carry off the water, and the drainage is such that the track can be placed in fine condition for a race in a very short time after a rain. Yesterday afternoon a Bee walked over it, and notwithstanding the heavy rains of the morning and previous night, it was dry as a barn floor and as elastic as if composed of rubber.

The entire grounds and buildings have undergone great improvements and the popular driving park will hardly be recognizable when its patrons visit it in the summer.

Secretary R. B. Crane has a force of men at work all the time on the track. Yesterday the 50 horses now at the stables began training on the track. Mr. Geo. H. Ketcham has his new stables handsomely fitted up with an office adjoining. He has already 12 horses at the park, among them the handsome Charlie Friel.

The following is a revised list of events for the meeting which will be held July 12, 13, 14 and 15:

First Day—Tuesday, July 12.

2:28 class, trotting	$500
2:45 class, pacing	400
3-year old trot, eligible 2:40 class	200
Running, one-half mile heats, 2 in 3	150

Second Day—Wednesday, July 13.

3:00 class, trotting	400
2:29 class, pacing	500
Running mile heats, 2 in 3	200

Third Day—Thursday, July 14.

2:34 class, trotting	500
Free-for-all, pace or trot	500
Running, three-fourths mile heats, 2 in 3	200

Fourth Day—Friday, July 15.

2:40 class, trotting	500
2:23 class, trotting	500
Running mile dash	100

For specials, $1,000.

Already Secretary Crane is receiving inquiries from all over the country and he believes the entries will be larger than ever before.

MILLIONS OF MOTHERS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

STRUCK BY A STREET CAR.

At 2:45 this afternoon John Feam attempted to cross St. Clair street in front of a Union depot car, between Adams and Madison streets, and was knocked down and severely injured.

He was crossing to his saloon, near the Produce Exchange building, and attempted to cross the track ahead of a car.

He was rolled beneath the front platform and the front trucks passed over his right foot, cutting off two toes. He is also injured internally.

Happy

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rejoice Because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Rescued Their Child from Scrofula.

For Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all other foul humors in the blood of children or adults, Hood's Sarsaparilla is an unequalled remedy. Read this:

"We are so thankful to Hood's Sarsaparilla for what it did for our little girl that we make this statement for the benefit of other anxious parents and

Suffering Children

Our girl was a beautiful baby, fair and plump and healthy. But when she was two years old, sores broke out behind her ears and spread rapidly over her head and forehead down to her eyes, and into her neck. We consulted one of the best physicians in Brooklyn, but nothing did her any good. The doctors said it was caused by a scrofula humor in the blood. Her head became

One Complete Sore

offensive to the smell and dreadful to look at. Her general health waned and she would lay in a large chair all day without any life or energy. The sores caused great itching and burning, so that at times we had to restrain her hands to prevent scratching. For 3 years

She Suffered Fearfully

with this terrible humor. Being urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla we did so. We soon noticed that she had more life and appetite. The medicine seemed to drive out more of the humor for a short time, but it soon began to subside, the itching and burning ceased, and in a few months her head became entirely clear of the sore. She is now perfectly well, has no evidence of the humor, and her skin is clear and healthy. She seems like an entirely different child, in health and general appearance, from what she was before taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I. W. FREDERICK, 311 Glenmore Ave., East New York, Brooklyn, N. Y.

This Testimonial

Is an illustration of what Hood's Sarsaparilla is doing for the sick and suffering every day, from Maine to California. In the light of these facts who can say that the work of an immense concern like ours is not beneficent?

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

NOT REMOVED.

L. J. Seek, the veteran ice dealer, has not removed his office from the corner of Summit and Cherry streets, where he has been for the past 22 years, but is still at the same old stand, serving his patrons with pure ice from Whitmore lake, Mich.

DON'T FAIL TO BE WITH US MONDAY MORNING | The great purchase of Dress Goods—Silks—Velvets and Linens, Will be put on sale Monday morning. LASALLE & KOCH.

MADAME LOTHROP,

Late of New York, ladies' hair dresser. Special attention given to cutting children's hair. 306 Summit street.

A GREAT SENSATION

Always attracts a good deal of attention, but nothing short of an elopement could create the stir that is being made among the men about those elegant summer suitings that John Daiber is showing. His prices are always the lowest, and a perfect fit is assured.

Many of the noted sanitariums and famous health resorts are using Garfield Tea in their treatment of constipation and female weaknesses.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Call on Merrell & Co., Superior street, and get a harness free. See ad.

Large consignment of pineapples, to be sold at low prices. N. L. Ries.

For 30 days only—call on Merrell & Co., Superior street, and get a harness free. See ad.

Robert E. Holdeman applied in common pleas court to-day for a divorce from Florence H. Holdeman, alleging willful absence.

Samuel Stettiner instituted proceedings in common pleas court to-day against Christopher Puck et al., to establish the priority of a lien to secure a claim of $199.71.

In the case of William Parmlee against Platt Crosby, pending in common pleas court, John Ormond was yesterday afternoon appointed receiver by Judge Lemmon.

DIED.

GINDRA—Margaret H. Gindra, wife of Valentine A. Gindra, at Deertrail, Col., May 18th, daughter of Mrs. J. Anson.

Funeral Monday, May 23, at 2 p. m. Philadelphia and Chester papers please copy. D

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Send all kinds of silk and woolen garments to the Ohio Steam Dye Works, 422 Summit street, between Adams and Oak.

DR. J. N. MOWRY

CHRONIC AND RECTAL DISEASES A SPECIALTY.

Dr. M. can refer to hundreds of cases in Toledo and vicinity he has treated successfully without the use of the knife.

Office Removed to 10 Worthington Block, Entrance on Superior St.

THE LAST CHANCE!

On account of the enormous demand we again place on sale for Friday and Saturday only, One Thousand more of the Elegant Five-foot Bamboo Easels at

33c * 33c

PEOPLE'S OUTFITTING CO.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, and Household Goods.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS!

129 & 131 SUMMIT ST.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Fourteenth Street Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE, 1892,

for improving Fourteenth street, from the paving in Washington street to the paving in Monroe street by paving the central twenty-six feet thereof with either cedar block, vitrified brick, or Trinidad asphalt laid on foundation of hydraulic cement concrete, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property on said Fourteenth street, from Washington street to Monroe street, payable in two installments, one-half in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance, and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is enterd into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Dove Lane Paving.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE, 1892,

for improving Dove Lane from the paving in Cherry street to the paving in Walnut street by paving the central sixteen feet thereof with vitrified brick, together with the necessary grading, curbing, crosswalks, drainage, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash, within ninety days after the acceptance of the work and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property on said Dove Lane, from Cherry street to Walnut street, payable in two installments, one-half in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance and the remainder in one year thereafter.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is enterd into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

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Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.
SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.
may-21-e-o-d-2-w

"THE MODEL" SPECIAL DRIVE —IN— $10.00 SUITS!

Six Cases of Men's Spring Suits just received—Cutaways and Sacks, all the latest shade—and new goods—worth $12.00 and $15.00 each,

CHOICE **$10.00** CHOICE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

ALSO 500 CHILDREN'S NEW SPRING SUITS!

Latest Styles and Shades, worth $4.00 to $5.00 Each,

CHOICE **$2.50** CHOICE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

CALL AND SEE THEM.

A BALL AND BAT WITH EVERY BOY'S SUIT.

THE * MODEL * CLOTHING * HOUSE

NELLIS & HATTENBACH, Props.

201-203-205 Summit Street, Corner Jefferson.

Steadman COLLEGE

Corner Summit and Adams Sts.

Toledo, O.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

You want your son and your daughter also, to attend the School where they will receive the best instruction and have the advantages to be derived from the most modern, practical and thorough courses. You want this, regardless of the slight difference in expense there might be between

A GOOD SCHOOL AND A POOR SCHOOL.

Having enthusiastic instructors, skilled specialists who have had from six to sixteen years' experience in teaching and who are furnished with every modern office and school appliance which will enable them to do superior work in the school room, and offering a course of instruction pronounced by business men and graduates of other schools, far superior to that of similar institutions, then

WE MUST HAVE A GOOD SCHOOL.

While we have a School second to none, the expense of a course with us is no greater than that of inferior schools. Send for circulars or come in and talk it over.

A. H. STEADMAN, Prin.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S ALL THIS WEEK.

Commencing Monday, May 23.

Matinee Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

LINCOLN J. CARTER'S GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION,

THE :: FAST :: MAIL

Flight of the Fast Mail. Niagara Falls by moonlight, with boiling mist. Practical working Engine and 14 Freight cars, with Illuminated Caboose. Usual prices.

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY EVENING MAY 21.

First Grand Orchestral Concert in this City by the

SYMPHONY :: ORCHESTRA OF NEW YORK.

ARTIST MUSICIANS. 65 ARTIST MUSICIANS.

WALTER DAMROSCH . . Conductor . .

Assisted by the Accomplished Soprano Artiste

FRL. IRENE PEVNY,

(Formerly of the Royal Opera Munich.)

Prices—50c, $1 and $1.50. Reserved sale opens Wednesday, 18th, 9 a. m., at Whitney & Currier's.

PEOLPE'S THEATER!

Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

E. W. Varney, Jr.'s $10,000 SCENIC PRODUCTION,

THE VENDETTA,

Introducing the actor of the day, W. A. Whitecar, assisted by Suitable Players.

PRICES—Evenings, 15, 25, 35, 50 and 75 cents. Matinees 15, 25 and 35 cents.

Next week "The Fast Mail."

WHEELER OPERA HOUSE

ONE NIGHT, SUNDAY, MAY 22.

Ellington and Cooke,

Of London, Eng. The Indescribable Phenomenons in a Religious, Illustrated Lecture on

SPIRITUALISM!

A new line of manifestations in the broad gaslight, as given by them before Prof. Britton and the Royal Society of London. Prices 25, 35 and 50 cents.

SUN BROTHERS'

(Klotz Bros.)

GREAT UNITED SHOWS!

Colossal Exhibition and Elevated Stage.

ONE WEEK,

COMMENCING MAY 23.

Every evening at 8 p. m. Saturday matinee at 2 p. m. Admission 10 and 20 cents. Corner Monroe and 14th streets.

FOR SALE!

Several nice low priced homes on Bartlett St., Lincoln, Indiana and Segur Aves.

A very fine lot on Madison St., near 20th St.

Vacant lots in all parts of the city.

TO RENT!

Store and office room on Summit St., near Perry, store room and half of store on Superior, near Jefferson. Will make favorable leases.

RUSSELL & THROOP,

309 Summit Street.

NOTICE.

Florence H. Haldeman, whose place of residence is in Savannah, Georgia, will take notice that on the 20th day of May, 1892, in court of common pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, where the action is now pending, being case numbered 33143, the undersigned, Robert E. Haldeman, filed his petition against said Florence H. Haldeman, praying for a divorce from her.

The said Florence H. Haldeman is required to answer the petition in said action, not later than six weeks after the 21st day of May, 1892, the date of the first publication of this notice, or such divorce may be granted.

ROBERT E. HALDEMAN.

first pub sat may-21-28-june-4-11-18-25

WAKE UP TO YOUR INTERESTS!

—BUY—

FURN TURE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, BABY CABS, ETC.,

...Of the old Reliable Dealers...

DRAPER & NUGENT.

Their prices are always the lowest and their terms the most liberal.

318 Monroe Street.

OPENS JUNE 10th.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

Welsbeach, Ont., Canada.

Beautifully situated at the foot of Lake Huron, in full view of all vessels passing in and out of the St. Clair river.

Boating,

Battering,

Tennis and

Croquet.

SEINE FISHING DAILY IN FRONT OF HOTEL

Th's beautiful resort is within two miles of Sarnia and Port Huron and of easy access to all railway and steamer lines. Terms moderate.

J. VAN WYCK, Mngr.

D. WEIS, Prop., Sarnia, Ont.

HARNESS

GIVEN AWAY!

—WITH EVERY—

BUGGY SOLD

..During the next 30 days at..

MERRELL & CO.,

114-116-118 Superior St.,

TOLEDO, O.

LAMSON BROS., SOLE AGENTS.

WEST'S SARSAPARILLA!

For Spring Medicine.

W. K. WEST,

BOODY HOUSE.

West Bay City, March 7th, 1892.

Albion Milling Co., Albion, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—I have used your Albion Patent for ten years, and consider it UNRIVALED by any flour to be had. We recommend it for family use, as being the BEST IN QUALITY, and the most ECONOMICAL IN USE. MRS. J. B. KANOUSE.

ALBION MILLING COMPANY ALBION MICH.

. . . The . . .

Hassenzahl Crockery Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

L. HASSENZAHL.

The same house under a new name. We take pleasure in making our initial bow to you, our former patrons, and to you our prospective patrons.

The Hassenzahl Crockery Co

232-234 Summit St.

SOME DOUBLE-HEADERS

Giving a Synopsis of Happenings in Toledo and Vicinity.

Toledo Knights to Go to Columbus.

Preparations Being Made to Entertain the Traveling Men—All the Local News.

SOLD BY THE SHERIFF.

Property Attached to Satisfy Court Claims.

The sheriff to-day disposed of the following property at public sale.

George E. Myers v. Elizabeth Corlan et al, lot 36 Myers' sub-division, sold to Geo. E. Myers, $643.

Caroline Strauss et al., v. Barny Harm et al, sold to plaintiff for $740.

Eagle Brewing Co. v. Amelia F. Schlagel et al, part of lots 652, 653 and 654, Schoen addition, sold to A. F. Schlagel, $1,850.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS ILLEGAL.

John M. Northrup Arrested for Writing an Obscene Letter.

John M. Northrup, of Payne, Paulding county, was arrested yesterday by Deputy U. S. Marshal Dan Harmon on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mail. Northrup seems to have violated the law ignorantly.

He received a pair of spectacles from a Philadelphia firm and they did not suit him. He wrote a letter in response and in it uttered the language for which he languishes in the jail. He will have a hearing this afternoon.

FOR THE TRAVELING MEN.

The O. Y. C. and the Cycling Club will Have Open Houses.

The United Commercial Travelers will be here next Friday and Saturday, and the local committees are busy with the arrangements.

The Toledo Spice company will give canes to the visitors for Saturday's parade, and the Woolson Spice company will present them with handsome sovernir button badges.

The Toledo Cycling and Ohio Yacht clubs have given notice to the committee that their club house will be thrown open to the visitors and their ladies during their stay in the city.

The committee on decoration requests that the business men decorate for the occasion.

WILL GO TO COLUMBUS.

Representatives of the Toledo Lodges to the K. P. Grand Lodge.

On Monday evening a car load of representatives will leave over the Hocking Valley road to attend the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Ohio Knights of Phythias. The Toledo lodges will be represented as follows: No. 20—G. H. Chesbro, Jas. Marker; 105—Henry Hoerlin; 137—J. W. Green; 141—Samuel Clarke; 148—Elmer E. Dale; 149—Matt. artlett, F. O. Brake; 185—J. M. Weier; 308—Geo. Bartlett; 335—Geo. Webb; 494—Lincoln Smith. Besides these, there will also attend Grand Keeper of Records Court, and Past Grand Chancellor William Beatty. They will be joined by the representatives from the various lodges in this vicinity. Many of the gentlemen will be accompanied by their wives. The session will close Wednesday evening, unless something unforessen should occur.

"HE NEVER CAME BACK."

Mysterious Disappearance of W. P. Clarke—He Has Been Absent a Week.

Mr. W. P. Clarke, who has been employed in Noteman's drug store for some time past, mysteriously disappeared about a week ago and nothing has been heard of him since, although friends have been searching for him. The disappearance was a strange one, as there was apparently no reason for it. He stated that he was going down town on an errand, and he has not been heard of since that time. What worldly goods he possessed are at the store. Mr. Clarke came here from Chicago and was an excellent man. The mystery is one which is hard to solve.

Clarence Skinner gave an enjoyable May party this afternoon to a large number of his friends. Games, refreshments, etc., helped to make the afternoon a pleasant one.

TOLEDO KNIGHTS

Who Will Represent K. of P. Lodges at Columbus.

The representatives from Toledo K. of P. lodges to the grand lodge at Columbus next week, are: No. 20, Knights of Pythias, James Marker; William Tell, 105, Henry Hoerline; Charles Sumner lodge, J. W. Greene; Lucas lodge, 148, Elmer E. Dale; Anthony Wayne lodge, 141, Samuel Clarke; Concord lodge, 149, M. Bartlett and F. O. Brake; Harrison lodge, 185, Jacob M. Weier; Steadman lodge, 208, E. A. Brown; Yondota lodge, 335, A. W. Meeder; Beatty lodge, 494, Lincoln Smith.

Grand Keeper of Seals and Records S. A. Court will leave for Columbus Tuesday morning and the representatives and a large number of the members will go on Wednesday over the C., H. V. & T., many of them accompanied by ladies.

A. O. U. W.

Happenings in the Order Here and Elsewhere.

Proofs of but one death in the membership of Ohio have been received by the Grand Recorder since April 21.

Railroad fare to Helena and return for those who attend the meeting of the supreme lodge has been secured at the rate of one cent per mile.

Phoenix lodge, Nor. 20, of Cleveland, continues in the lead of all other lodges in membership.

Seventy-five beneficiary certificates have been issued to new members this week.

Wabash lodge, No. 12, of Toledo, initiate candidates weekly.

There is still about $7,000 due from the supreme lodge for 1891 relief.

The A. O. U. W. issues certificates in the uniform sum of $2,000, and has no purely social members.

The order paid to beneficiaries of its deceased members nearly $6,000,000 last year.

DON'T FAIL TO BE WITH US MONDAY MORNING

The great purchase of Dress Goods—Silks—Velvets and Linens, Will be put on sale Monday morning.

LASALLE & KOCH.

Toledo manufacturers all seem to be rushed with business, especially so those in the iron line. The Haughton Foundry and Machine company have a full force of men working day and night. They have under way about twenty large elevators for different parts of the country, besides a large amount of other work. Mr. H. B. Haughton informed a Bee reporter that their business was constantly increasing, and they found it impossible to gain on their order-book, still they keep bustling for more. The Chicago Century devotes considerable space to Toledo industries in their last issue, and gives a full page to describe the Haughton elevators.

POINTS ON PIANOS.

Will he seek h's own advantage at their expense? Or will he make their interest his? A dealer of practical experience has means of informing himself beyond the reach of his customers. They are his friends as well as his customers. The'r wants are open to him. They are his council and he theirs. He is partner with them. He ought to be good council.

C. J. Woolley & Co., 311 Superior street, twenty-four years' practical experience.

MADAME LOTHROP,

Late of New York, sole agent for Mamma Dura's preparation for developing the bust. One bottle warranted to have the desired effect. Call and see Madame Lothrop for advice or treatment. 306 Summit street.

Crush Plush Lounges, $7, at Waldvogel Bros. Furniture Store, 514 and 516 Summit St.

Spiritualism, Illusion or Second Sight?

Herman and his "Strobeika" are famous, but that celebrated illusion is as nothing when compared with "Nemo," which concludes to-morrow evening's religious illustrated lecture on spiritualism at the Wheeler opera house.

Nothing more startling nor astounding has ever been achieved before an enlightened audience.

In addition there will be presented a thorough exhibition of the natural phenomena known as "Second Sight," "Mind Reading," or "Thought Transference."

BILLY SHARSIG IS IN.

The Old Athletic Manager Takes Hold of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 21.—W. R. Harrington has retired from the management of the Indianapolis base ball club. Ex-Manager Sharsig, of the Athletics, will succeed him.

DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE

Afflicts a Well-Known Merchant. Itching and Burning Terrible. Doctors and All Remedies Fail.

Tries Cuticura. Relieved by the First Application and Entirely Cured in Five Weeks.

About eighteen months ago a small speck appeared on my ankle; it resembled a fish scale; it became larger, and I consulted a physician who pronounced it psoriasis or monied disease, because it resembled money. I applied an ointment, but it spread until at last it covered almost my entire body. My suffering was something terrible, burning and itching sensation continually until it became almost unendurable. I suffered tortures especially at night, and for two months I was compelled to sleep with gloves on. I became desperate. I would have given anything to be relieved of the itching sensation. I tried a number of remedies without any relief. I was requested to try CUTICURA; this I did, and to my great surprise, I was relieved after the first application. I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT according to directions for about four or five weeks when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the suffering I went through. I cannot speak with too much favor for the "CUTICURA REMEDIES," and I would recommend it to all those who are suffering from the same disease that I have suffered.

JOHN T. MELODY,

Of Melody Brothers, Wyandotte, Mich.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1; Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE,

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

$100 PER MONTH TO LIVE SALESMEN. Toledo Adjustable Shade for electric, gas or lamp lights. Get the cream of the territory by applying at once; 2,000 sold first week; no competition. St. John Specialty Co., Toledo, Ohio. 21may7p

AGENTS WANTED—$18 TO $50 PER week working for World's Columbian Exposition Illustrated, Authentic Organ of World's Fair. Now published monthly. During Fair weekly. Send 25 cents for terms and paper containing colored views of buildings. Also, Authentic Bird's Eye View, showing one panoramic scene the Columbian Exposition lithographed in richest colors. Size, 28x44. (Retail $1.) Send 50 cents for chart and terms. Also, World's Fair Album, containing colored lithographs of buildings. (Retail 25 cts.) Send 15 cents for Album and terms, or 75 cents for all above. Stamps. James B. Campbell, Pres., 159-161 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

CALL AND GET PRICES ON THE Elyria Hard Flagging, the best in the city for sidewalks. It is always clean and dry. S. Clarke, corner Jefferson and Ontario sts. Phone 1176. p

$1,000 FOR A FALSE TESTIMONIAL we publish; 2,000 of the Toledo Adjustable Shade sold first week; $100 per month easily made. Toledo Specialty Co., Toledo, Ohio. 21may7p

FOR SALE—A 53-INCH, BALL BEARing, full nickeled Rudge Ordinary, in good running order, only $20 cash. Will C. Carr, 131 11th street, Toledo, O. p

FOR SALE—4x5 HAWKEYE CAMERA, with 4 plate holders and 3 printing panes, only $15 cash; in perfect order. Will C. Carr, 131 11th street, Toledo, O. p

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE IN PART for improved property well located, will pay half cash is necessary, lots on Lagraage street, near Utica. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LOTS in Goodman's Extension of Corbusier's first addition, at the junction of Bancroft and Monroe streets; the streets are wide and being graded and sewerage will be completed in a very short time. Look at these lots. J. A. Corbusier, 411 Madison street. p

FOR SALE—A SALOON, WITH LIVING rooms; cheap rent and good location; cheap if sold at once. Call or address, 825 Lagrange street. 21may6p

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 357 Irving street. 141

WANTED—ELEVATOR BOY AT THE Burnett. 141

FOUND—LADY'S PURSE CONTAINING money; owner can have same by calling at 442 Erie street and proving property.

WANTED — A COMPETENT COOK, with references. Inquire at 2207 Jefferson street. 141

WANTED—AT 717 HURON STREET, AN experienced second girl. Mrs. Thos. Daniels. 141

COME ONE, COME ALL! AND GET prices on the Elyria Flagging, best in the city for sidewalks. It is always clean and dry. S. Clarke, corner of Jefferson and Ontario streets. 'Phone 1176. p

FOR SALE—UNTIL JUNE 1ST, ELEgant new residence on West Woodruff, near Lawrence; all modern improvements; complete in every particular; location first-class; heated by furnace; both gases, city water, asphalt pavement, stone walks, near school; street cars. Will sell below value. It's a bargain. Come in. S. G. Van Buren, 3 Law Building. 21may6

WANTED—SITUATION BY MAN AND wife in private family; wages no object, but good home. Address Man and Wife, care Bee office. 141

I HAVE AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms for rent June 1st. W. O. Field, Hotel Madison. 21may6p

WANTED—AT 1445 MAUMEE AVENUE, 3 cigarmakers; none but union men need apply.

WANTED—BY COMPETENT WOMAN, two or three family washings to do at home; good references. Address I. 45, Bee office.

WANTED—THE AGENCY FOR SOME good eastern or western house; I have a splendid office, well located, with store room; can furnish good security and best of references; have been in Toledo 20 years. Address I. 44, Bee office. 21may6p

A BOY 14 YEARS OLD WANTING A good home, and wages, (one from the country preferred) can obtain the same by addressing I. 46, Bee office. 21may3

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress; one that can cut and fit. Apply at 717 Washington street, near Ontario.

TO RENT—A NICE SUITE OF COOL parlors on ground floor, with outside entrance; can be had furnished or unfurnished; also a nice front room with alcove, on bath room floor. Inquire at once at 717 Washington street. 21may3p

FOR RENT—READY IN A FEW WEEKS, desirable new house, (central), bath, and all modern conveniences; rent below usual rates, to right party. Inquire 622 Ontario street, near Cherry. p

WEAK MEN

INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. I will send (sealed) FREE to my fellow sufferers a prescription to enlarge small weak organs. A sure cure for Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc. Address with stamp.

L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

A Prominent Professional Man's Extraordinary Statement.

(N. Y. Sun.)

To the Editor: Sir—As my name and face have appeared in your paper and the public prints lately, and as many of my professional brethren are wondering at it, I feel it only just that I should make an explanation. The statement published over my name was made ten years ago, after long and mature investigation, and I have never changed my mind as to the facts then stated. At that time I said, as a physician, that I believed Warner's Safe Cure was the best of all known preparations for the troubles it was advocated to cure, and I say so still. I know it is considered the proper thing for the medical profession to decry proprietary and other advertised articles; but why should they do so? As the late Dr. J. G. Holland, writing over his own name in Scribner's Monthly, said:

"It is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day are more successful than many physicians, and most of them were first discovered or used in actual medical practice; when, however, any person knowing their virtue and foreseeing their popularity secures and advertises them, in the opinion of the bigoted all virtue went out of them."

Dr. Holland was an educated physician, an unprejudiced observer, and he spoke from a broad and unusual experience. Proprietary medicine should not be decried. The evidences of their value are overwhelming. I have seen patients recover from gravel, inflammation of the bladder and Bright's disease after using Warner's Safe Cure, even when all other treatment has failed.

I make this frank and outspoken statement in the interests of humanity and because I know it to be true. I trust for the same reason you will give it to the public. Respectfully,

R. A. GUNN.

No. 124 West Forty-seventh st., New York.

LATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL.

A DOCTOR OR A BUSINESS MAN CAN secure a profitable and pleasant business by purchasing a county right to the Dr. John C. Kennedy patent process for curing diseases by machinery; no drugging, no electricity, no faith, no dieting or change of climate, but pure impacted air by dilatation, not by inhalation; see full page of reports of many marvelous cures with name and address of persons cured, on 6th page of Toledo Bee, every Saturday. Call on or address J. A. Cohoon, 720 Madison street, ground floor of Hotel Madison, Toledo, O. Treatment free to all from 9 to 10 a. m. and 7 to 8 p. m., daily except Sundays. 20may6

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NICE dwelling house and lot, with conveniences, in Clarke county, Ohio. For particulars, address M. Campbel, Wisterman, Ohio. p

WANTED—A BARBER AT MILBURN Wagon Works. Alexander Antreffey. 140

FOR SALE—100 BRUSSELL AND INgrain carpets; 100 mattresses; 2 pianos; 2 iron safes; 1 surry; 2 carriages. Phone 600. W. G. Alexander, 218 Water street. 20may12

WANTED—TWO GOOD PRACTICAL painters; steady work and good wages. Call at 454 Forrer street. 140

WANTED—COOK—GOOD WAGES; NO washing or ironing. Apply to Mrs. J. B. Hudson, 424 West Woodruff avenue, at head of Madison street. 140

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Mrs. J. P. Bronson, corner Warren and Irving streets. 140

WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG lady, to attend soda fountain or ice cream stand. Address I. 4A Bee office.

LADIES WANTED—TWO LADIES OF good personal appearance for six weeks work. Salary paid. Call at 605 Madison street. 140

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL; MUST come recommended. Apply at 726 Superior street. 20may3

BARBER WANTED—TO RUN A BARber shop. Call before next Monday morning at 822 Cherry street. 140

BARBER WANTED AT 1013 CHERRY street. 140

GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—For a wide-awake young man, a cash capital of $6,000 will buy a growing specialty business in Toledo, with exclusive control, that will net $2,500 to $3,000 a year, or more. Reason for wishing to sell, time to devote to other business; long lease; reasonable rent; good location. Address B. S. S., care box 14, Toledo, O. 20may6p

SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE Cleveland Live Stock Insurance Co. in surrounding towns; liberal inducements to right party. Write O. A. Winfred, Gen. Agent, Toledo, O. 20may2p

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND BY a steady, sober, middle-aged man; best city reference. Address I. 41, Bee office. 140

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING A $5 bill and some change. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 609 Huron street, near Orange. 20may2p

FOR RENT—BARBER SHOP CORNER Indiana avenue and Division street. 20may6p

FOR SALE—SALOON DOING GOOD business; reason for selling, poor health; established 25 years. Address I. 42 Bee office. 20may6p

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE ADDICTED to the use of opiates to call at 227 Broadway and learn of a sure cure, or if address is mailed party will call and see them. 20may6p

FOR RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished, and closet, 320 Huron street, between Adams and Madison streets. p

FOR RENT—CORNER COLLINGWOOD and Monroe streets, two residences at $45 and $28 per month. Inquire at Room No. 52, Produce Exchange, at 2307 Monroe street or phone 1100. p

GIRL—WANTED, GIRL TO ASSIST AT dressmaking. Call at No. 1004 Oak street, upstairs. 140

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE lot; good neighborhood; nice shade; street paved; cheap to right party; 100x100 feet corner Monroe and Fifteenth streets; 70 feet on Lincoln avenue, small cottage, well, cistern, fruit, etc. J. J. Sumner, corner Madison and Superior streets. p

WANTED—AGENTS—FOR TOLEDO Adjustable shade. Toledo Specialty Co., Toledo, Ohio. 141

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LADY agent immediately; can make from $30 to $40 per week easily. Call at once at 729 Summit street, Toledo, O. 21may6p

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call on left hand side Islington, 3rd door from Collingwood ave.

WANTED—EVERY LADY IN TOLEDO to use May Flower for the complexion; positively removes pimples, tan, Blackheads and freckles; price 75 cents per bottle. Call at 1073 Oakwood ave. Intelligent lady agents wanted. p

WANTED—10,000 INVALIDS TO KNOW that "The White Indian" is at his office daily from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m., where patients may consult him free of charge. He treats all chronic and venerial diseases monthly, his prices ranging from $3 to $8 a month, according to medicines needed for such diseases. Come you, rich and poor, you are all welcome. My prices are in reach of all. My office is at 607 Monroe street, upstairs. J. H. Andrews, M. D., 607 Monroe street. 21may6p

HARNESS MAKERS WANTED—TEN good mechanics can find steady employment at highest wages. For further information, apply Peter Sattler, 410 Monroe st. 21may3

WANTED—COMPETENT MAN (Mechanic preferred) to take charge of well-established business in this city; small capital required; no competition. Address I. 43, Bee office. p

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, GOOD barn, well of water, and plenty of fruit; also lot adjoining with new store building; will sell stock and fixtures if wanted; best location in northern Ohio for grocery or grocery and saloon; will take good horse and buggy. Address I. 34, Bee office. 17may3p

COTTAGE FOR RENT—LARGE FRAME cottage of 10 rooms with all modern conveniences. Apply at 505 Walbridge ave. p

ROOMS FOR RENT—TWO NICE FURnished bed rooms, suitable to young men or lady employed during the day; rent cheap. Call at 715 Monroe street. p

FOR RENT—CORNER OF COLLINGwood and Monroe, two residences, at $45 and $28 per month; first 15 rooms; second 10 rooms. Inquire at Room No. 52, Produce Exchange, at 2307 Monroe street or phone 1100. p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms in first-class neighborhood. Call at 317 Adams. p

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with all modern conveniences, in private family; corner location, with fine view. Apply at 128 Walnut (old No.), corner Erie. References exchanged.

$1.47 SOLID OAK

A FEW OF THESE ONLY. TOP, 24X24.

BRIGGS & LEIBIUS, 307 SUMMIT ST

Your Girls and Boys

WHAT FOR THEM?

Misses' Patent Cloth Top Spring Heel Shoes, new opera toes, very handsome $3 00
Misses' Fine Kid, Cloth Top, Front Lace, Patent Leather Tip, a most stylish shoe 2 75
Misses' Fine Kid, Spring Heel, long vamp, plain toe, quarter or heel piece of patent leather, edge daintily perforated 2 50
Misses' Fine Dongola, Spring Heel Shoes, with patent leather tip 2 00
Hosts of other styles in Fine Kid, with or without tips, lace or button, kid or cloth tops. Prices $1, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.75 Etc.
Misses' Red Goat Shoes 1 50
Misses' Brown Goat Shoes .. 1.75 & $2 25
Misses' Red Goat and Patent Leather Oxfords 1 50
Misses' Patent Leather Strap Sandals, in the bow or buckle 1 50
Misses' White Kid Slippers .. $1.25 & 1.50
B oys' Patent Leather Lace Shoes sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2, price $4 00
Youths' Patent Leather Laces Shoes, sizes 11 to 2 ..... 3 50
These are nobby dress shoes. Your boy would like them.
Boys' Calf, Hand-Welt Shoes, opera toe, very stylish, sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2 2 50
Boys' Very Fine Calf Shoes, Bon Ton toe, sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2 ..... 3 00
Boys' Brown Goat Shoes, sizes 2 1-2 to 5 1-2 ..... 3 00
Many more styles at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00.
Heel and Spring Heel Shoes in the prettiest styles, fine youths' sizes, at every and any price.
Patent Leather Slippers and Red Oxfords for little boys.

Reinhart & Murphy,

443 Summit Street, near Oak.

SPECIAL SALE ON BOYS' SUITS

In Light Shades, Browns and Blacks.

Children's Spring Suits!

For Boys from 3 to 14 Years of Age.

See our Fine Line of Workingmen's and Neglige Shirts at all prices.

FRED EVERSMAN & CO.

Corner Summitand Orange Sts.

BEATS THEM ALL!

Our $3.00 Cabinet Photographs. Why? We have the best facilities, instruments, accessories, skylights, expert assistants, use only the best material, thereby giving our patrons the best service.

Van Loo & Trost, 328 Summit St.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING,

PIANOS Gildemeister & Kroeger Kurtzmann, Stuyvesant

311 SUPERIOR ST. C. J. WOOLLEY & CO

Tri-State BUSINESS COLLEGE

Mc Clure Bros & Robinson, Summit and Madison

190

Students in Daily Attendance.

Visit and compare number with other schools. Sufficient time under the management of MELCHIOR BROS. to prove their ability to give Toledo as good a school as the country affords.

NEW GOODS!

—IN—

Crockery and Glassware

ARRIVING EVERY DAY.

Our assortment of Dinner and Chamber Set was never so large and complete.

H. SCHAEFER & CO., 204 Summit St., 2d Door from Jefferson. PHONE 614.

Ladies, Hark!

Have you heard that HILL BROTHERS' OPENING DAY is to be Wednesday, May 25. Do not miss it.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fine Shoes!

Call and See Toledo's New Shoe Store!

333 Superior St., bet. Madison and Adams.

THE TOLEDO BEE COMPANY. | Elmer White, F. P. Chapin, G. G. Hadley.

THE DAILY BEE, Five Dollars a year, ten cents a week. Eight pages every day.

THE WEEKLY BEE, One Dollar a year, eight pages, eight columns each.

Home office in New Bee Building, 326 St. Clair Street; New York Office, room 206, Potter building, opposite postoffice.

Telephones, Editorial 355; Counting Room 102

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic voters of Lucas county are hereby notified to assemble in convention at Druid Hall, Toledo, on Wednesday, June 1, at 11 a. m., to select 15 delegates to the state convention and 42 to the district convention.

Primaries under the Baber law will be held on Tuesday, May 31, between the hours of 4 and 8 p. m., to select delegates to the county convention.

The wards and townships are entitled to one delegate for each 50 votes cast for Governor Campbell in November, 1891, and one additional delegate for fraction over 25 votes, as follows:

	Vote.	Delegates.
First Ward	786	16
Second Ward	508	10
Third Ward	617	12
Fourth Ward	699	14
Fifth Ward	804	16
Sixth Ward	775	15
Seventh Ward	1111	22
Eighth Ward	991	20
Ninth Ward	589	12
Adams Township	167	3
Manmee	182	3
Monclova	78	2
Oregon	226	5
Providence	100	2
Richfield	94	2
Spencer	66	1
Springfield	50	1
Swanton	20	1
Sylvania	68	1
Washington	314	6
Waterville	213	4
Waynesfield	30	1

Places of holding the primaries and the supervisors will be announced.

By order of the County Central Committee.

O. A. BROWNING Chairman.
C. W. MURPHY, Sec. Pro. Tem.
sat-may-21-25-28-31

A Notable Speech.

Those democratic papers which sharply criticise Senator Gorman's speech on the subject of appropriations are entirely too free to find fault and too careless in investigation. The Senator presented facts which are startling but no less true. When he said the acts of the previous congress made it necessary to appropriate $500,000,000 at the present session to complete contracts already made and work already inaugurated from which there is no retreat, his statement was not disputed by a senator on either side of the senate. Senator Gorman is one of the most careful, prudent and earnest of all the senators, not given to exaggeration or to senatorial debate. He tells the truth even if it is not pleasant for his own party to hear. Such men in public life may be a rarity, but it is well that we have Senator Gorman, a good specimen of sturdy American manhood, as a leader of forceful ability.

In the course of his remarks Senator Gorman said:

"I repeat, after mature reflection, that the legislation of the Fifty-first congress—a congress that was under the control of the republican party, with the president of their own party at the other end of the avenue—had made it absolutely necessary for this congress to appropriate $500,000,000, and that there was no escape from it, and that there was no democrat in congress to-day who could be held responsible for it. The senator from Missouri (Mr. Cockerell) has to-day furnished the facts and figures which make it a demonstration that the man in the democratic party or the newspaper, in its professed interest, that holds up to the people a hope that we can reduce it below that amount at this session of congress, while we control the house of representatives by one hundred and forty odd majority, is deceiving the people.

"That is true, sir. No man can gainsay it. Take the list of appropriation bills as they stand here upon the records of the two houses, framed, as I said on Friday last, by men who belong to your party and mine, men who are as earnest and as honest as any senator upon this floor in their desire to save the money of the people of the country, and yet they were unable to do it. The senator, or the papers, or the man who claims to be a democrat who insists that we can do less than that is simply deceiving the people.

"Why, Mr. President, to be criticised for it by any member of my party is to me the most extraordinary thing that has occurred during these extraordinary times. I know, Mr. President, that there is a school, that there are men who are parading themselves before the country as reformers and economists and yet who will for their own localities advocate and insist before the appropriation committees of the two great bodies of congress upon large appropriations and at the same time make a parade of their virtue in striking down some great appropriation that is intended for all the people of this great country of ours. I, Mr. President, have had but one rule during my life. Given the form of government which we have with full confidence in the people, when they have time to reflect and to act, the only rule for a man anxious that his personal or his party interests may be promoted is by telling the truth—never attempting to deceive the people upon the great questions which concern their government.

"I said further, Mr. President, that there is no power upon the face of the earth, as the congress is constituted today, for the democratic party to make the slightest impression in the way of reduction but in the smaller items, which they are doing and probably doing well; in the great ones, none; that there is no power to-day in the democratic party, and cannot be, to remodel the laws which we regard as unjust and as bad as they can be until the people of this country by their votes give us the executive and the senate, and then the democratic party stands pledged to remodel both. Then, Mr. President, they will be responsible, and then the member of the party who steps beyond the reasonable bounds of appropriation in the advocacy of local interests or general interests or who fails to do that which the party is pledged to do in the reduction of taxes should be held up to his countrymen as one who has been recreant to his trust.

"I hope, Mr. President, to see my party soon restored to power. I know the best interests of the country require that they shall be. It is the only way in which we can get out of the ruts that the great party on the other side of this chamber has been in, and grown into naturally, by thirty years, nearly, of continuous power in this government. But we will never get into power, Mr. President, unless we treat the country fairly, present the facts before the people, instead of proclaiming power to reduce taxation and expenditures of their money when we know we have not the power. You must, as I said before, tell the truth. That is all that I have done."

Lessons in Buttons.

The McKinley law puts a tax of 2 1-2 cents per line on pearl buttons in addition to the 25 per cent. ad valorem. Pearl buttons are one item on the list that the cleverest of the high tax orators cannot dodge. They confess that these have increased in price because of the additional tax. What is three pence, sixpence and shilling in London or Edinburg, costs 25, 35, and 40 cents in Toledo and Detroit. Our high-tax advocates will say there is this difference in wages, paid in manufacture. If anywhere, in any country under the sun, except in the United States, employes who help make pearl buttons are paid less than 34 cents a day, it is not made known. The girls who struck for higher wages in a button factory in Detroit this week were receiving 84 cents a day, $2.04 a week. There is not a factory girl in England who works for such starvation wages. There is not a more glaring illustration of slavish employment to be found anywhere. How can girls, how can anybody, live under such conditions? They can't very long, yet the McKinley law increases the profits to the manufacturer who takes from consumer and employe alike. This is one instance, fresh and indisputable, which is presented right here within sixty miles of Toledo. The whole McKinley law is honeycombed with such possibilities of extortion, yet the Prince of Protection poses before the American people as the advocate of protection! Protection to whom? The working girls of Detroit? Thirty-four cents a day protection!

Bad Campaign Material.

It requires considerable courage for any partisan politician, however great the exigency, to attempt to make campaign material of the summary fate meted out to negro ravishers of women and children in the southern states. No man, however rabid politician he may be, would ever pen a line or word of condemnation if the victim were his wife, mother or daughter. We shoot a mad dog or a dangerous wild animal on sight. A lustful brute, roaming at large with the demon in him that will lead him to defile and slay innocent women and children, deserves no better fate; for the safety of society, the example to deter from like crimes, if not in a spirit of vengeance for the outrage No good American citizen approves lynch law, but the provocation, the condition of things that invite it, is a more serious matter that the lawless deed. It would be well for newspapers which are striving to make political capital out of such material, to admonish their dusky proteges that quite the quickest and surest way to bring these horrors to an end is to cease to commit the crime, which thus meets its just deserts. The organs forget to mention that two of the worst lynching mobs in the South were led by negroes and that two of the cruelest lynchings on the recent list occurred in Northern states—Ohio and Indiana.

Trade Restriction.

The Detroit Tribune, anent the new idea of partisan politics in universities says:

"There may be differences of opinion regarding the extent to which protection should be carried, or as to the length of time the policy should be adhered to, but there is general agreement that the results of a judicious policy of trade restriction are such as to justify the policy. If professors in American universities belittle these facts or conceal from their students the drift of economic thought they are recreant to the trust reposed in them."

Nobody besides the Tribune knows anything about "a general agreement that a policy of trade restriction" is good for a country, so perhaps the professors better not shiver on account of the recreancy that this somewhat remarkable editor has discovered. As for "concealing the drift of thought from students," while luminaries like the Tribune are abroad in the land, how can there be any danger? The university student is a free fellow outside the class room. He can imbibe such political teachings if he has not become too enlightened—and there is the rub. The Tribune does one thing: it boldly calls protection "trade restriction."

Trouble Down South.

Something is out of joint in Old Virginia, where the Cleveland sentiment is supposed to have abiding faith and lasting hold. At the state convention to select delegates to the Chicago convention, on Thursday, the contest was so bitter that at last a compromise was forced by which one-half of the delegates were given to Cleveland and the remaining half to the opposition.

In Georgia, while the sentiment of the state convention was for Cleveland, the delegation is largely divided and the delegates go to Chicago uninstructed.

There is trouble down south, as elsewhere. It is evident that the convention must be well satisfied the candidate can carry the states won by democracy in 1884 before he will be given the requisite two-thirds vote in convention. All of which is right and therefore democratic.

Natural Gas After June 1.

To-day the Northwestern Natural Gas Co. is sending circulars to its customers notifying them of the intended advance in price on June 1.

Instead of an advance to twenty-five cents as hitherto announced, the company decides to place the price at twenty cents a thousand and says no further advance will be made this year or next winter.

Considered without prejudice, and entirely devoid of sentiment, the proposition is fair and will so appear to the general public. Conditions have very materially changed within two years, and at twenty cents a thousand Toledo will possess many advantages over other cities and citizens will be able to obtain their fuel at a less price than the cost of coal.

The announcement of the intended advance is made now, so that there can be no misunderstanding when the present contracts expire in June.

"Lacks Gumption and Piety."

Toledo's mayor is attracting attention away from home. There are not many like him in his official capacity. The Boston Herald says:

Now the mayor of Toledo has come out in favor of Sunday base ball on the ground that it would tend to keep men out of the saloons. The best way to keep men out of saloons on Sunday is to lock the doors and barricade the side entrances. The mayor of Toledo is lacking in both piety and gumption.

On one count the indictment might go, in Toledo, but we did think the mayor had "gumption."

It is suggested to the republican party that it should appoint a censor of the press. Political university clubs are insufficient. It should prohibit study and investigation, if possible. Nothing short of this will serve their purpose. In Prof. John Fisk's published lecture on "Manifest Destiny" he says—quoting directly:

I refer to the industrial competition between the old and the new worlds, which has become so conspicuous within the last ten years. Agriculturally Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas are already formidable competitors with England, France and Germany; but this is only the beginning. It is but the first spray from the tremendous wave of economic competition that is gathering in the Mississippi valley. By and by, when our shameful tariff—falsely called 'protection'—shall have been done away with, and our manufacturers shall produce superior articles at less cost of raw material, we shall begin to compete with European countries in all markets of the world; and the competition in manufactures will become as keen as it is now beginning to be in agriculture. This time will not be long in coming, for our tariff system has already begun to be discussed, and in the light of the present knowledge discussion means its doom. Born of crass ignorance and self-defeating greed, it cannot bear the light. When this curse to American labor—scarcely less blighting than the curse of negro slavery—shall have been once removed, the economic pressure exerted upon Europe by the United States will soon become very great."

And John Fisk is one of the able and accepted historians of the day. Evidently the McKinleyites have undertaken a big job.

The N. Y. Tribune is amusing itself and its readers by a calculation that manufacturers not protected by the tariff have in their class the greater proportion of millionaires. Then why not give the other fellows a chance by letting down the bars. Democrats have always insisted that hundreds more industries than those counted by the Tribune would be better in the long run, without protection. And inasmuch as this is true, and that the unprotected industries often pay better wages for labor, and inasmuch as the government doesn't need the revenue, what, for pity's sake, is the tariff good for, only to empower the trusts to regulate prices?

Time was when the republican party claimed all the education and culture of the schools. This was before the day of leaders of the Tom Reed, Foraker, McKinley, Quay and Clarkson kidney. Now they repudiate colleges, text-books and professors and set out to teach the citizen prospective that the study of the science of government has only two branches, namely: that dishonesty is not criminal if results redound to the benefit of the high-tax party; and that a steady increase of tariff tax brings better prices to producers, lower prices to consumers and blessings to all alike while enriching a favored few.

There are several charges against Consul McCreery, of Valparaiso. To reap a clean profit of $36,000 in a single week by sending out false war rumors is quite serious enough, but published fac-similes of his letters, prove him to be a horrible speller. Mr. Carnegie's idea is the correct one after all. A college education isn't necessary to fit a man for success in life (granting his definition of success). And the administration is in line with its party, in such appointments. The party has no use for the education of schools and Mr. McCreery believes in protection—self protection.

The heresy of McKinleyism introduced into political organizations within the walls of the colleges of the United States is a virtual strike against the faculties that are presumed to know their business. If the students do not care to study the science of government correctly they should attend heretical institutions where their pre-formed notions will be in sweet accord with the conglomerate teachings of federalist, whig and republican politics.

New York men might take lessons from Chicago women. When it was decided at a meeting of the Woman's club that women should erect a woman's building for the University of Chicago, $20,000 was raised in the space of 24 hours, and it is proposed to have the building, which will cost $150,000, completed by Oct. 1. A little of that kind of hustle would finish the Grant monument.

Goods are cheaper than they were thirty years ago, all due to protection, say the campaign orators and editors. The same thing is true in free trade England, too. They are cheaper there now than in protected America—even some American-made goods. Further explanation is necessary.

The cheer that went up when Gov. McKinley mentioned the name of Grover Cleveland incidentally, in his Ann Arbor speech, was so uproarious and so prolonged, the governor became confused, like a man who is sensible of having pulled the wrong string. What did it signify, anyway?

In the Fifth district Mr. Fred W. Le Sueur, of Defiance, is a candidate for delegate to the Chicago convention with excellent prospects of being appointed. He is a leader of force among the stalwart democrats of the Big Fifth, and favors the renomination of Grover Cleveland.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

Judge D. H. Commager Will Not Be a Candidate for Delegate to the Chicago Convention.

To the Editor: The Blade and Commercial announce me as being a candidate for delegate to the national democratic convention at Chicago.

Permit me to state I am not a candidate for the honor. This is positive and without reservation.

I am an admirer of David B. Hill and Arthur P. Gorman, and hope one of them may be our nominee. Either would remove a republican without "an affidavit," and neither would refuse to attend the funeral of his vice president for fear of being killed. Respectfully,

D. H. COMMAGER.

THE J. B. KETCHAM

To be Launched at Craig's Shipyard This Afternoon.

New Steamboat for Bills & Koch of This City—She Will be a Splendid Vessel.

The handsome steel steamboat built at the Craig shipyard for Bills & Koch, this city, will be launched this afternoon.

The boat is of steel throughout. She is 220 feet in length over all, 40 feet beam, andf 16 feet hold, and has a carrying capacity of 1,500,000 feet of lumber.

She is supplied with a compound engine, 32-44 by 32, and one large boiler.

The boat has been named after J. B. Ketcham, 2nd, who will supply her with a flag.

The Ketcham is one of the finest boats yet launched at the shipyards here. She will be used in the lumber carrying business wholly.

CURRENT COMMENT.

While New York parsons are belaboring each other the devil is doubtless having a picnic in the metropolis.—Wheeling Register.

If Sherman runs and is elected president, Foraker is to succeed him in the senate. With this understanding it will be no trouble at all to beat Sherman.—St. Louis Republic.

The advantage of running for office on the equal rights ticket is that you are independent of your co-workers. The vice president can object to the president and call her as many names as she pleases without splitting the party. To women this is a rare and inestimable privilege.—Kansas City Star.

It appears that the only enthusiasm Gov. McKinley succeeded in arousing in his Ann Arbor speech followed his mention of Grover Cleveland. The governor evidently made the fatal mistake of forgetting that he was addressing an audience of learned and intelligent young men. Cleveland's name was met with an outburst of cheers that dazed the governor.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

John Sherman, statesman, would be an ideal republican candidate—a man who is thoroughly imbued with republican principles and has been intimately identified with the party from its inception. Among all republicans, who is better fitted or better entitled to the presidential nomination than John Sherman?—Albany Journal.

Gov. McKinley was among those who wrote letters to be read at the meeting of the National Art association in Washington, organized for the purpose of securing the removal of the duty on works of art. His letter isn't published, but, if it contained anything calculated to encourage free art or anything else, it might be given to the world as a unique contribution to McKinley literature.—Boston Herald.

Unless congress makes immediate provision by an appropriation of over $7,000,000, the May and June pension payments will not be met. This is one of the debts inherited from the billion dollar congress and if the present congress pays it the republican party will set up a howl against democratic extravagance. If congress does not pay it then the republicans will declare that the democrats are opposed to the soldier. The trouble is that a great part of this money will not go to the soldier.—Williamsport Sun.

TWENTY CENTS THE PRICE

Toledo People Will Have to Pay

The Northwestern for Natural Gas.

Copy of a Circular to be Sent to all Patrons—June 1 the Day for the New Price to Commence.

The Northwestern Gas company has settled the price of gas, at least so far as that company is concerned.

It has issued an ultimatum to the effect that anybody who wants gas out of their pipes can get it by paying 20 cents per 1,000 feet, net.

The circular will be sent to all patrons of the line, so that they can be prepared to pay the price or have the gas shut off on June 1, when the new contract will go into effect.

The company in its circular will guarantee that the price of 20 cents a thousand feet net will hold good for one year.

The circular in full is as follows:

To Our Customers:

All contracts with this company for the supply of natural gas expires on the first day of June, of this year.

We wish to give timely notice of what must be apparent to every one, that we cannot continue to furnish gas without a material increase in the price heretofore charged.

The future of the business, under the steady failure of quantity and pressure, the amount which can be supplied, and the cost of apparatus and facilities for making the service and supply at all satisfactory, are involved in too much uncertainty and doubt to justify any long time arrangements, or any permanent contracts.

It will be the aim of the company to give as good service as possible, but that will necessarily involve large and continuing expenditure of money.

We wish to continue our harmonious and pleasant relations with our customers, and make the price as low as justice to our stockholders will permit. This price ought to be 25 cents net; but, we have concluded, after much consideration and consultation with the people of Toledo, desiring to yield to their opinions so far as possible, to make the charge for all natural gas, after June 1, and until further timely notice, 25 cents per thousand feet, with a discount of 5 cents per thousand feet for payment within the first ten days of the month at the office of the company, making the net price 20 cents. We assume that this will meet general approval.

Our purpose in issuing this notice at this time is to give timely information, before the expiration of our present contract, of the lowest price at which it will be possible to do the business, and to enable our customers to make timely arrangements for other sources of supply or other fuel, if they desire to do so.

While we cannot say how long it will be possible to continue this price, we will say to those who continue with us, that it will not be increased during the coming winter. We will not ask our customers for one price in summer and then increase it when other fuel will be more difficult or expensive.

All parties continuing with us may regard the arrangement good for one year from June 1, 1892.

We will supply meters to all not now supplied, as usual, without rental or cost, but those who wish us to set the meters will be required to pay the actual cost to us of the work and material therefor. All mixer connections will be discontinued. Applications for meters will be filled in the order at which the are received at the office.

The Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co.

FOUND IN OHIO EXCHANGES.

The old familiar, senseless cry that Ohio is for McKinley has subsided to a feeble whisper. The tendency is to set the tin god behind a pedestal rather than upon it.—Upper Sandusky Union.

Col. Haynes, of Fremont, signifies his intention to retire from congress at the end of his present term. The colonel would make a good democratic candidate for governor a year hence.—Defiance Herald.

The Sherman boom depends on the weather. If a cold wave of more than ordinary energy sweeps across the country, then John may have some chance, but otherwise he is not in the race.—Youngstown Vindicator.

Gov. McKinley is making a great many political speeches at all sorts of places and on all sorts of occasions for a man who has no further ambition in politics. But, then, it may be that he has ambition in that line.—Cleveland Press.

Hon. C. L. Kurtz has shied his castor into the ring and is a candidate for member of the republican national committee. This is treated as a mortal offense by the State Journal and it intimates that Hahn has the place pre-empted.—Urbana Citizen.

Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, is about the funniest presidential possibility in the bunch. Tom's yellow shoes and red sash would make a picturesque entry on the presidential course. But the chances are that he would not be able to count a quorum on his side at Minneapolis.—Circleville Democrat.

Senator Sherman has not yet remarked 'My name will not go before the republican national convention." President Harrison has been standing on tip-toe at the telephone for some time waiting to catch these words, but your Uncle John is afraid there might be political lightning in the air and he keeps clear of the telephone.—Lima Republican.

It is conceded on all sides that Gov. Campbell and Senator Brice shall be two of Ohio's delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, but there is a great struggle for the two other positions. Whoever may be selected, they should be democrats and no one should be chosen because he is in the habit of cutting the democratic ticket.—Steubenville Gazette.

The young man who casts his first vote this fall should take a broad view of the situation. He will be called upon to decide between the narrow idea of aggregate wealth and force on the one side and the widest individual liberty and liberal government on the other. The latter idea is the true American theory and this year will sweep the country. Get on the winning side.—Zanesville Signal.

If the democracy seek a man to head their ticket this fall, for secretary of state—a man strong in his own community, where best known, and who also has a state reputation, let them go to Hamilton county for the man and nominate Hon. Howard Douglass. His nomination, in all probability, would unite all factions of the democracy in that county and also draw votes from the Foraker men whose candidate was "turned down" at Cleveland. With the democracy of Hamilton county united and aggressive success in the state would be almost a certainty.—Athens Journal.

The Sunday base ball situation at Toledo is assuming interesting proportions. The mayor of that city, like the present mayor of Zanesville, was elected as a "reformer." The "reform" mayor has declared himself in favor of Sunday base ball, as he says it would keep men and boys out of saloons. Every preacher in the pulpit has denounced him and religious people held a big demonstration. The ball lovers held an indignation meeting Monday night, at which the ministers of the gospel were condemned. By the way, what is a "reform" mayor good for, anyhow—except to feather his own nest? —Zanesville Signal.

POISON IN ALCOHOL.

Clinton, Ill., May 21.—David C. Spainbour died last evening of poison maliciously put in a jug of alcohol from which he and four or five other young men had for sometime been drinking. Several of the others are seriously ill from the effects of the poison. The affair creates a great sensation.

UNCLE JONATHAN

Had a Lively Campaign and Was Elected by a Good Majority.

My Dear Nephew—It wasn't much of a job, though the nominal majority on the other side in this county is large, as before said. Somehow the folks have taken a liking to your Uncle Jonathan and now they write my name

HON. JONATHAN BUSEMBARK.

The people are saying it was a glorious victory and are wondering how it was done. 'Twas just as easy. Even the Daily Eagle, which never peeped after I gave it a vigorous piece of my mind before a first-class audience down in the Eleventh ward, now says it expected my election, and adds: "Mr. Busembark will make a fair representative." For this honest expression of truth, I thank the Eagle, though what I said is true, that it is a friend of all the fellows that fix the council and stands in for its divvy every month. This fact was confidentially communicated to me by a friend in the lodge who knew, and my public exposure of its methods made it tame and lamb like.

I had four hundred and fifty-seven majority and led the whole ticket, and was the only fellow on our side that pulled through. This information ought to make the Corners rejoice. I am glad to learn that my upward and onward course is watched with interest by you good people at my old home.

And so you are going to have a jollification all about me, and you expect me to address my old neighbors. Will I be there? Of course I will, and I shall expect every Busembark to be dressed in his best Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes. And, if not too much trouble, you would better have Tom Jones open two barrels for the occasion. I want it to be joyful like. And then a few of my admiring constituents from the city may go along to help you celebrate, and they must be nicely entertained.

"How did I carry this county?" you inquire. By thorough organization and with a strong pull on all the ropes. Partly also, because of the stuck-up notions of my opponent, John Greenleaf, Esq., who thought he owned the whole politics and everything else. The boys didn't think so, and they know a heap more than Mr. Greenleaf.

Organization, my dear nephew, is a comprehensive word. It means more than a dress parade show. It means everything, if you only understand it.

In the first place I bossed my own job and didn't take any man's word for it. I had every precinct, ward and township well in hand, and in less than ten days after my nomination I had the name of every voter and his politics in a book for handy reference. Then I learned the peculiarities of all the neighborhoods, and I'll bet I can call off the names of more babies than any other fellow in this town.

While Mr. Greenleaf was sitting in some fine office passing the compliments of the day, I was in the kitchen peeling potatoes for dinner. The women were my friends, indeed they were, and I didn't have to take the men into grog shops to load 'em up for votes. Mr. Busembark was discussed at the firesides and they knew me by heart.

Out in the country I ploughed corn and hoed in the garden. I was at home with all the voters and knew very much about their ancestors who came over before the revolution. Beats all how the people will warm up to you when you talk knowingly about them.

The badges also helped me out, and as I belong to a lot of lodges I had an assortment for about every crowd I came across. It was a good introducing way of getting acquainted. I found pretty much all the folks in the Twelfth are joiners, and about half of them are laying the ropes for politics with the same precision and persistence of your Uncle.

Before the campaign was half over Busembark clubs were in marching order, and as I inconsiderately uniformed the first organization I had to do the same with all the rest. That cost a heap of money, but I couldn't help it and made the best of it.

I attended several singing schools and joined in the chorus with much noise and a fair voice, and one Sunday out in a township meeting house I led the choir. While the preacher was talking salvation to the congregation I was sizing up the voters, and the town clerk tells me every one of them in church that day helped me out. You see it takes all kinds of ways to run politics, and I guess none of the ways got away from me this campaign.

I had a real comfortable time with my opponent in that joint debate. We jointed, according to program, and I was just a little bit skittish at first, for I thought the folks were mostly his way of thinking, and the chairman was coldish like to me; even the boys didn't punch up the bonfire when I commenced so well as when Mr. Greenleaf arose.

But I promised to give the people a first-class entertainment and I did, and it was all right as it ended.

In the flip for choice I lost and Greenleaf opened and closed the talk. I filled in the gap. I took notes of all the points made in the introductory harangue and bent them over before I finished. It would not interest you to read a full report of my speech, but I may be allowed to say confidentially to you, my relative, that in the opinion of that audience of high education and fine discrimination, there never before was such an effort made in this city. I must admit myself that my eloquence was a little extra in quality and highly polished for the occasion, while the soundness of my argument was so convincing that Mr. Greenleaf showed evident symptoms of distress while I was expounding truths, built chapter by chapter on the eternal doctrines of good government as guaranteed by the constitution.

Once I paused out of pity for the trembling 'Leaf, now bleached, and pretending to take a drink of water I asked him if he had the belly ache, and if so he would find some good bitters in my overcoat pocket.

It was astonishing the way I swayed the multitude. The men cheered and the boys poked the fire and the whole town seemd to be whooping jolly. Then I knew I had the crowd, and so did Mr. Greenleaf, and he kept right on getting sicker every minute.

When I concluded the band didn't play a dirge and the way the old gray heads came up to shake hands and to congratulate me on my stupendous knowledge of issues past and present, from George Washington to right now, and all about the state which I was to legislate for, was a caution to folks who supported Mr. Greenleaf's withering campaign.

He tried to speak, but he cut a sorry figure. When he mentioned my name the crowd yelled for Busembark. When he appealed for votes the chairman, who had likewise warmed over to my side, said they would attend to that themselves at the election. The boys kicked over the fire and somebody, evidently a particular friend of mine, turned in an alarm and in about five minutes seventeen fire engines and a whole lot of firemen came tearing around the corner for business.

Then the engine went home, but my flag was up to stay, and from that night the jig was up for the other fellow.

As said several pages back in this letter, I was elected and am going to Congress to help make wise laws, and, though I do say it myself, it is the rock bottom belief of my constituents that the next United States statutes will show a vast improvement.

Just what I shall do when I get there remains to be seen. My best thoughts shall be given the country from now till the congress meets, free of expense, and the wheels of legislation will roll as easy as a dog cart on an asphalt pavement. I've several very particular laws just blocked out, and maybe the constitution will require a little tinkering. I'll look that up a little more carefully and do nothing rash. If I succeed as well at the capital as I have in this big town, there's no telling what will become of me before spring. I seem to be spreading, but in all my doings, and after all my triumphs, I never forget that I am

Your devoted Uncle to command,
JONATHAN BUSEMBARK.

27% Difference

The "Royal" the Strongest and Purest Baking Powder.

Whether any other baking powder is equal to "Royal," let the official reports decide. When the different powders were purchased on the open market and examined by Prof. Chandler, of the New-York Board of Health, the result showed that Royal Baking Powder contained twenty-seven per cent. greater strength than any other brand.

When compared in money value, this difference would be as follows:

If one pound of Royal Baking Powder sells for 50 cents,

One pound of no other powder is worth over 36 cents.

If another baking powder is forced upon you by the grocer in place of the Royal, see that you are charged the correspondingly lower price.

IN THE GLAD SPRING TIME.

They stood beside the little graves, and the mother said:

"The spring seems to bring them near to me again."

They looked among the upspringing green to find the rose and the lilies—Easter lilies and white roses, and the uplifting leaves were like the outstretching of little hands.

"Winter is long and cold and cruel to the living," she said, "how is it with these who sleep here? Is it well with thee?" she whispers to the graves.

Yes, the pitiless cold; the scourging storm; the long, long nights; these seem to stand between the living and the sleeping loved ones, and they seem to deride all sorrow and to mock at love.

But at last, with happy note of blue bird heard between soft showers, while the sun smiles,

Blossom by blossom the spring begins.

They took their way to that shrine of theirs to see what ruin winter had worked upon the little spot of ground that held what was so dear to them. They were not alone. The sorrowing are so many, so very many! that there is never a time when one can be alone there. There were mothers, and sisters, and wives, and daughters on every hand, each at her own shrine of love.

Have you ever noticed that the birds of the air always seem to be happier here than on any other spot on earth? They sing their sweetest songs, they chirp their busiest note, they build their nests without fear, as if they knew that here they were safe from harm.

One might feel, for one instant, as if the mating of birds, and their rapturous joy, were out of place here in this silent city where "they neither plight nor wed."

"No, they neither plight nor wed,
In the city of the dead,
In the city where they sleep away the hours;
But they lie, while o'er them range
Winter blight and summer change,
And a hundred happy whisperings of flowers.
No, they neither wed nor plight,
And the day is like the night,
For their vision is of other kind than ours."

They removed from the marble the Christmas wreaths, woven there by the mother; placed here that these should have part in that happy season—then green and fragrant of the woods; now brown and dead. And the mother said, once more,

The spring seems to bring them near to me again.

They counted the upspringing plants, the buds on bush and tree; they felt the warmth of the sun and heard the happy song of the birds, and the lonely graves looked less lonesome, the gulf between here and there seemed less wide, and they blessed the spring.

WILLIAM H. MAHER.

BOTH WILL DIE.

Two Men Quarrel and Fight a Duel.

Springfield, Mo., May 21.—George A. Sterling and Andrew Crump quarreled near the depot here yesterday afternoon and fought a duel with revolvers.

Five shots were exchanged. Sterling was shot in the abdomen and will die. Crump received a bullet wound in the neck. His is not considered fatal.

COMMISSIONS.

Columbus, May 21.—Adjutant-General Pocock has commissioned Bert Jones, second lieutenant company D, Sixteenth infantry, Fostoria; Clarence E. Aronholt, first lieutenant, and Richard M. Eckels, second lieutenant of company F, Seventeenth infantry, Coshocton.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Columbus, May 21.—The following articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state to-day: The Ironton National Perpetual Building and Loan association, Ironton, capital stock, $1,000,000; the Knights of St. George, Commandery No. 194, Piqua; the Keeley Institute company, Cuyahoga Falls, capital stock, $100,000; the Bethel Baptist church, Cincinnati; the Leetonia Forging company, Leetonia, capital stock, $100,000; the United States Excelsior Manufacturing company, Cincinnati, capital stock, $60,000.

EAT SLOW

And clean your mouth afterwards with SOZODONT, and your teeth will be in condition to do their work for years. Thousands of dyspeptics bolted their food because they had no good teeth to masticate properly. Chew fine, eat slow, and use SOZODONT.

THE GREAT RELAY RACE

Swift Bicyclers Carry the Message from Chicago to New York.

Night and day, in rain or shine, through mud, sand and water, up hill and down, ride the swift bicyclers carrying the message of Gen. Miles from Chicago to New York. The boys reached Wauseon at 2 p. m., Thursday; Perrysburg at 5:43 the same afternoon, and wheeled into Cleveland at 5:53 Friday morning. Everywhere intense excitement is being taken in this race against time, which is a new experiment in military science, and will prove an innovation if successful. Many novel experiences have been met on the way.

Those interested in this race may also be interested to learn that the Woolson Spice Co. are giving away half the price of a Safety Bicycle to their patrons, the other half to be paid in cash. We have three styles, with 30, 26 and 24 inch wheels, full ball bearings. The 30 inch wheel retails at $75, but we give it away for $30 and 750 large Lion Heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers. The other two wheels, valued at $45 and $50, we will give for $19 and $21 respectively, together with 500 large Lion Heads. For further information address, Advertising Dep't, Woolson Spice Co., Toledo, O.

The stomach can deal with a drop when it cannot deal with a spoonful.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil broken up into drops invisibly small; each separate drop is wrapped in glycerine so that the taste is lost.

This is why Scott's Emulsion is the easy and effectual form of cod-liver oil.

Hypophosphites of lime and soda combine in tonic effect with the half-digested oil.

Let us send you a book on it; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

54

DR. C. W. HIGGINS

Can be found at his office, No. 802 Jefferson Cor. Ontario Street,

9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M.

'PHONE, - - - 1233

THIRTY STATES.

LONG'S BREAKFAST FLOUR is sold and distributed in 30 different states in the United States. It is possibly the best Flour in the world for Griddle Cakes. This must be so or it could not be sold over such a wide territory. Have you tried it? Ask your grocer. He can tell you all about it. Try it to-day.

The Change of Life.

The sole aim of women nearing this critical period should be to keep well, strong, and cheerful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is peculiarly adapted to this condition. Girls about to enter womanhood find its assistance invaluable.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Leucorrhœa, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, Bloating, and is invaluable to the Change of Life.

Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor.

Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, Kidney Complaints, and tones the Stomach.

All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c.

Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

UTICA - STANDARD FURNACES.

ESTIMATES carefully furnished.
CONTRACTS promptly executed.
RESULTS positively guaranteed.

R. G. BACON & CO.,

Hardware and Stove Dealers.

504—MONROE ST—506

WE ARE FEARFULLY IN EARNEST!

M. J. COONEY & CO.

HURON STREET, NEAR CHERRY,

Are Sole Agents for Toledo and Vicinity and carry a Complete Line of our Vehicles,

THE BEST ON EARTH!

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY.

TOLEDO FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS.

Established 1866.

NO. 518 ADAMS STREET.

GLOVES CLEANED AND DYED. FEATHERS CLEANED AND DYED.

All classes of ladies' and gents' garments cleaned and dyed. Also lace curtains cleaned and dyed in the best of style. One of the oldest and most competent works in Northwestern Ohio.

R. THIEDE, Prop.

F. S. DROVER, Mngr.

RON BEDS,
BRASS BEDS,
CHAMBER SUITS
DINING SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS.

ALL NEW PATTERNS.

—AT—

BARTLETT'S PALACE FURNITURE STORE.

861 Jefferson Street.

AMMUNITION

Guns Fishing Tackle

LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED, KEY MAKING AND GENERAL REPAIRING.

H. C. RUSHMORE

311 MONROE STREET.

NEAR SUMMIT

THE TOLEDO Business COLLEGE

SHORT-HAND SCHOOL

Near Steadman Monument.

PHONE 1021.

Circulars free. Ten years under the management of

M. H. DAVIS.

B. A. STEVENS!

ERIE AND LAFAYETTE STS.

Telephone No. 400.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TOLEDO—have a pride in your own city. Buy and use Toledo made goods and see that your friends do the same. But do this only when they are as good and sold as cheap as articles made outside.

Steven's Refrigerators are offered direct to the people of Toledo as the best refrigerators made in the world.

Twenty-five different kinds and sizes retailed at wholesale prices.

$1000,00.

For any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the "RELIABLE CATARRH CURE." It is a specific, this valuable remedy for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever and La Grippe, and is for sale at all the leading druggists in the city, including the following: Vanstone, corner Summit and Monroe streets; Spayd, Monroe and Superior streets; Gates, St. Clair street; Hamlin, Adams and St. Clair streets; Kirchmaier, Huron and Adams streets; Cook Bros., Cherry and Bridge streets, East Toledo; J. P. Mery, Summit and Cherry streets; A. Burger, Adams street and Franklin avenue. Also at branch office, 1820 Adams street, 75 cents.

QUINN MEDICINE CO

PARASOLS

Gloves and Fans!

All the Latest Novelties

—AT—

TEIPEL'S

Umbrella, Glove and Fan House,

337 SUMMIT STREET.

Covering and Repairing done on Short Notice.

KARL :-: MATHEIS

Fine Funeral Furnishings

428 Summit St.

THE THREE INFINITIES.

The vast remote blank darkness of the skies,
Where Silence foldeth the immortal chime
Of wheeling stars in awful companies,
White whispers on the lips of ancient Time:

The hollow waste of the unfathom'd deep
Where no sound is, and light is but a gleam
Lost in dim twilight shades, where never creep
The dying rays from daytide's golden dream.

The dark, obscure, mysterious human heart,
Where fierce tides ebb and flow for evermore,
Where thoughts and dreams and hopes forever part
For ruin or haven on some unknown shore—

O, vast abysm, more deep than starry night,
More awful than the mid-sea's soundless might!

—William Sharp, in Harper's Magazine.

BEESWAX.

New York city averages ten fire alarms every 24 hours.

A thousand children are born in London workhouses yearly.

Bernhardt is to paint her own portrait for the world's fair.

The Roumanian crown is made of metal from cannon captured in war.

The first electric car in South America appeared on the streets of Panama on the 27th of last month.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers will meet in Chicago on the 6th and 7th of June.

It is reported that the Japanese government has promised a subsidy toward the construction of a proposed new submarine cable between British Columbia and Japan.

It is said that the water power of San Gabriel and Tejunga canons will be utilized to furnish electricity for Los Angeles, Cal.

German railway officials are expeimenting with rails made of paper, which are said to be as superior to steel rails as paper car wheels are to those made of iron.

A man appointed county clerk in Bowling Green, Va., a few days ago, was so disgusted with the job that he resigned three hours after beginning his duties.

One of the most interesting results of the British occupation of Egypt has been the naturalization of the game of foot-ball within the earshot of "the murmur of the moving Nile."

A curious superstition is alleged to exist among the Hindoo sentries at Bombay. Whenever a black cat passes they salute it in the belief that it contains the soul of an English officer.

Last week a copy of Audobon's "Birds of America" was sold in London for 345 pounds sterling. This is a work which is steadily rising in value, for it rarely comes into the market, and the last copy which had changed hands realized 300 pounds sterling.

Congressman Huff, of Pennsylvania, invited President Harrison and Senator Don Cameron to dinner the other evening and both accepted the invitation. Huff is now a great man in his own estimation, for he accomplished something unprecedented since Harrison entered the White House.

The witch plant, which is the astonishment of the native Australians as well as the foreigners, resembles our common plantain in the matter of leaf. Six or eight of these leaves, sometimes an inch and three-quarters broad and five inches long, often spring from a single "stool," which sits flat on a bare spot without the least sign of root.

Along the Arctic coast men cut off their hair on top of their heads, so that they look like monks, the object being to avoid scaring the caribou by the flutter of their locks. The Esquimaux are fond of eggs not yet hatched, but about to be. They are much addicted to liquor and tobacco, and it is a common thing to see a nursing infant with a quid of tobacco in his mouth.

A curious little incident of the Shakespeare birthday celebration at Stratford-on-Avon is recorded by the London Telegraph. A laborer in a rough felt hat and long smock walked into the Shakespeare library, and after looking attentively at one of the custodians, went up to him and said: "I say, zur, be you Mr. Shakespeare as I've heern speak ov?" The custodian explained to the rustic that he was not the gentleman referred to.

With the twenty-first session last Friday, the great sale of the American Art association in New York came to an end with a grand total for Parts I. and II. of the collections, consisting in all of 3,500 numbers, of $472,619.95. The other great sales held in this country with which this will now rank in art history are: Mary J. Morgan, $1,205,153 30; George L. Seney (second sale), $648,900; A. T. Stewart, $575,079.42; George L. Seney (first sale), $405,821, and Brayton Ives, $275,160.

Perhaps the greatest difficulty that dentists meet with is the matching of false teeth with the natural teeth of their customers. The tooth factories supply dentists with rings, upon which are strung thin short metal bars, each carrying a tooth at its extremity. There are twenty-five of these sample teeth, that run all the way from nearly white to a shade that is almost olive. Some one of the twenty-five usually almost matches the patient's natural teeth, and at any rate, enables the dentist to match the teeth by application at the factory.

The letters in the alphabets of the different nations vary in number of letters from 12 to 202. The Sandwich Islanders have the first named number, the Burmese 19, Italian 20, Bengalese 21, Hebrew, Syrian, Chaldean and Samaritan 22 each, Latin 23, Greek 24, French 25, German, Dutch and English 26 each, Spanish and Slavonic 27 each, Arabian 28, Persian and Coptic 32, Gregorian 35, Armenian 38, Russian 41, old Muscovite 43, Sanscrit and many other Oriental languages have 50 each, Ethopia and Tartarian have 202 each.

Mr. John Paget, a distinguished Englishman long naturalized in Hungary, died recently at Koloszvar. Mr. Paget, who was born in Leicestershire in 1808, was educated for the medical profession in New York and Edinburgh. While traveling in Italy he made the acquaintance of Baroness Polyxena-Wesselenyi, whom he married, and with whom he settled in Hungary. In 1848, however, when the Hungarians revolted against Austria, he fought in the revolutionary ranks. On the suppression of the revolution in 1849 he fled to England, where he remained for a few years, but was afterward allowed to return.

A large sale for cook books published in this country is reported from Madrid and other Spanish cities.

THE REAL ESTATE REVIEW

What Has Been Going on in the Marts This Week.

Toledo Property in Excellent Shape Just Now,

With Fine Prospects for Every Locality—Talks With Men Who Handle the Same—Transfers Recorded.

This has been a lively week in real estate and quite a few important deals were closed.

There were but two or three days of pleasant weather during the week, during which a greater portion of the business was concluded.

The important feature of the week's transaction was the sale of large tracts of Toledo property to outside parties.

No better evidence of the sturdy growth and prosperity of Toledo could be presented than the fact that foreign capitalists have confidence enough to invest in Toledo real estate.

Aside from the several large deals closed, more than the usual number of average sales were made. Property is moving in an easy and comfortable manner. Money is plentiful and buyers are meeting their obligations regularly. Business in all circles is good in spite of the constant rain. Building was never better. Several new additions have been laid out and will be placed on the market very soon. There is money to be made in Toledo real estate and capitalists know it.

A Safe Investment.

Toledo property, at the present time, is a safe investment and sure to make valuable returns.

This statement can be readily sustained by simply comparing the price of property to-day with the price 10 years ago, and note the difference. Toledo never enjoyed a period of greater prosperity than at the present time. Her hundreds of manufacturing industries are operating to their fullest capacity, while many others are seeking locations here. Her public buildings are of the finest. Her business blocks new and of the latest design. Her business men the most solid and enterprising, schools the finest, and the laboring classes as a rule sober and industrious, as the many homes in the suburbs testify. These and many other equally as good reasons give evidence of Toledo's worth, and the value of her property. Toledo property is away down compared with the prices of property in other cities, but it is increasing slowly but surely every year, and this makes the investment more certain and valuable.

Prices Very Low.

Considering the value and splendid prospects, the prices of Toledo property are ridiculously low, when you compare them with other cities," remarked W. R. Hodge to a Bee. "I had several visitors form different cities, Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, this week, inquiring after Toledo property, and when they learned the prices they gave me the great laugh. They all declared, after looking over the city, that property was too cheap, and that there was certainly an opportunity for some one to make some money and wondered that more people were not speculating in Toledo real estate. It is not exactly the speculators we are after, but if you notice, you will observe that more outside capital has been invested in Toledo property than ever before.

"We show property to people who live in Toledo, and they complain because it is too high. Visitors come in and are satisfied to take it at our figures. The property is just at a point where the growth and improvement of Toledo demand an increase in price, and it is coming in a very short time, at that."

The Sale a Success.

Irving B. Hiett's special sale of Western avenue lots this week was a success in every respect, notwithstanding the constant rainy weather.

On the opening day the weather could not have been made to order and been pleasanter. There were over a thousand people attending the sale on that day, and 30 lots were sold. The next day rain fell in torrents and the attendance was not so large. However, 12 lots were sold. The sale was continued the remainder of the week and about all of the lots were sold.

Transfers for the Week.

A. W. Gleason to Adeline Gleason, lots 9 and 10 Dayle's sub-division, $1,000.

Richard Waite to Clarence A. Henry, part of lots 344, 345, 346 and 347 Birmingham, $250.

Margaret Lecklider to Charles E. Bartley, lot 87 Chesebrough, $1,600.

Martin Fraut to Clarence Brown, lots 55 and 56 Lincoln Smith's addition, $800.

Minnie Cooper to James W. Cooper, lot 535, amended plat, Auburndale addition, $1,100.

W. C. Bolt to Albert C. Lloyd, undivided one-half of lot 357, Port Lawrence division, $1,196.75.

Wm. Whetstone to Joseph Gensbechler, lots 41, 42 and 43, block 3, Glenurban, $147.

John Eck to Adolph Schmude, lot 16, Brandenburg, $300.

George Gensbecher to Joseph Gensbecher, lot 180, Elm Street addition, $880.

John B. Ketcham, 2d, to John Ettle, lot 19, Bancroft place, $500.

George G. Metzger to Mary Winans, lot 95, Hiett's Air Line addition, $300.

J. R. B. Ransom to John L. Jacobs, lot 104, Dorr street park, $900.

W. G. Myers to Mary E. Myers, lot 67, Collingwood Heights, $1,750.

W. G. Myers to E. P. Kimball, lot 5, Collingwood Heights, $1,750.

W. G. Myers to Abner Post, lot 8, Collingwood Heights, $1,750.

W. G. Myers to Mary M. Harris, lot 94, Kensington, $1,250.

W. J. Kinkler to Ames D. Fitch, lot 47, M. A. Stebbin's addition, $1,250.

Eliza B. Perkins to Wallace Andrews, lot 86, Wells & Winters' Broadway addition, $360.

Amelia Schultz to George Schrander, lot 25, Woodruff's addition, $9,500.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company to J. R. B. Ransom, lots 278, 293 and part of lot 294, Fair Ground addition, $250.

Ignatz F. Horstmann to Paul Zakrzewski, lot 10, Wreczorek's addition, $200.

Edward Bissell to Jennie Losee, lots 6 and 7, Backus' addition, $500.

Jacob Sunker to Frederick Zentgraf, lot 11, Kelsey's addition, $450.

Max Goodman to Frank A. Crosby, part of lot 8, Wheeler's addition, $2,900.

Peter Baertschi to Charley Herssig, lot 24, Woodruff's addition, $5,000.

Charles Russell to Richard Jones, lot 95, Central addition, $300.

Charles E. Russell to Lucinda Parks, lot 178, Central addition, $1,000.

Charles A. Richardson to Elizabeth Richardson, undivided one-half of lots 376 and 377, Daniels' addition, $600.

B. F. Hasson to Benj. Bell, lot 30, Hasson's addition, $611.

Almon Wheelock to I. B. Hiett, lots 462 and 463, T. P. Brown's addition, $400.

Mary E. Nearing to Rosannah Schlott, part of lot 54, Montgomery place, $450.

John G. Isham to George Cooper, part of lot 54, Waterville, $368.

Joseph Simon to Anna B. Goety, part of lot 863, Port Lawrence division, $1,050.

Maria Steur to August Burkhardt, lots in Port Lawrence, $510.

Geo. W. Kline to Charles Clayton, lots 88 and 89, Calkin's addition, $1,500.

John Bingham to Leonard Schobar, lots 7 and 8, block 45, North Toledo, $300.

Charles E. Bartley to Margaret Lecklider, lots 22 and 27, Bartley's Oak Street addition, $600.

Wm. Taylor to Wm. Van Behren, lot 137, Ssottwood, $1,750.

Geo. Wahlte to Geo. W. Figart, lot 1, Southard's addition, $500.

Belle M. Briggs to Robert W. Bickmann, lot 1, Bell's Dorr Street addition, $460.

Wm. Doty to I. J. Jones, lot 32, Doty & Losee's Central View addition, $365.

Laura M. Pelton to John Gunnells, lot 2, Backus' addition, $2,800.

John P. Klaiber to I. B. Hiett, 87, extension of McCaskey's addition, $500.

Clarence W. Brown to Wm. W. Gary, lot 3, Lincoln Smith's addition, $450.

Robert McCaskey to Edward J. Moser, lots in Hollywood, $11,662.

Edward Moser to E. N. McCaskey, lots in Hollywood addition, $4,400.

Elizabeth Rathbun to Rosina Hild, lot 43 and part of lot 42, Hunt's addition, $300.

Almon Wheelock to John P. Klaiber, part of lot 164, extension of Germania addition, $700.

George E. Hamlin to Matilda Rudd, lot 25, Hamlin's addition, $350.

I. H. Lecklider to Charles Wakefield, lot 84, Central addition, $900.

R. F. Russell to Minerva Russell, lot 2, Russell's sub-division, $500.

Harriet Tracy to Charlotte Taylor, lot 19, Tracy's addition, $300.

David Robison, jr., to Mahlon R. Taylor, lot 46, block 8, Arlington, $100.

Barton Smith to Wm. Astly, lot 29, Nessle & Pratt's addition, $240.

Asa Moorman to Chas. Dixon, lot 1, Douglass & Stahl's sub-division, $300.

Wm. G. Clark to Edward Heck, lot 42, Robinwood, $1,975.

Mary Benson to Ella C. Whittlesey, undivided one-half of lot 3 and part of 4, Glenwood, $1,125.

August Klatte to August Strauss, part of lots 15 and 16, Garden addition, $1,200.

Wm. T. Sullivan to Sarah A. Burgan, lot 1088, Vistula division, $950.

Jesse Waite to Enoch France, part of lots 39, 40 and 41, Phillips addition, $2,300.

Frank James to Enoch France, part of lots 39, 40 and 41, Phillips addition, $1,250.

Paul Raymond to Matilda Lulow, subdivision 10 of Raymond's sub-division, $371.

Fracoise Durivage to Alfred Delisle, part of lot 28, Woodruff's addition, $950.

Edward Neubert to Geo. Clark, lot 4, Hiett's sub-division, $550.

Frederick Sonnenberg to Lena Gunter, lot 20, block 83, Nichol's second addition, $2,200.

Clarence Brown to John H. Dryer, lot 24, Lincoln Smith's addition, $425.

Cary Lindsey to Andrew Muelbech, lot 8 and part of 9, Cushing Place, $637.50.

Cary D. Lindsey to Eloa Pellham, lots 94 and 95, Cushing Place, $475.

Eli Swigart to Joseph Gates, lots 62 and 63, Gates' addition, $1,400.

Geo. K. Detwiler to Horatio Fero, lot 46, Indiana avenue addition, $675.

Robt. McCaskey to Louisa Hollenshead, lot 92, Hollywood addition, $615.

Anna B. Fuller to Sophia Heger, part of lots 87 and 88, replats of part of Western avenue addition, $350.

Ranney C. Scott to George C. Stahl, part of lot 310, Port Lawrence avenue division, $2,000.

George Wahl to A. T. Zarhwell, subdivision 3 of Wasson's subdivision, $375.

Spencer Stewart to E. M. Beard, part of lot 16, Wheeler's addition, $450.

George W. Boos to Spencer Stewart, part of lot 16, Wheeler's addition, $450.

William Kraus to James H. Bird, lot 9, Wheeler's addition, $275.

Joseph Kesting to George A. Metler, lots 1, 2, and 3, block 1, Hick's farm addition, $1,100; lots 195 and 196, Mill addition, $600; lots 2 and 3, Kelsey's addition, $650; lot 1, Kelsey's addition, $450.

George A. Metler to Anna A. Kesting, lot 1, Kelsey's addition, $450; lots 2 and 3, Kelsey's addition, $650; lots 1, 2, and 3 block 1, Hicks' farm addition, $1,100; lots 195 and 196, Mill addition, $600.

J. R. B. Rauson to Samuel Wyatt, lot 229, Fair ground addition, $275.

Simon P. Meny to Emily J. Smith, lots in Seaman & Reede addition, $1,500.

Florence Christian to Emily J. Smith, lots, same, $600.

Simon Mery to Isaac P. Taylor, same, $1,500.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. Stanley has come to the conclusion that the Australians more closely resemble the people of the United States than those of Great Britian.

Secretary Foster is authority for the statement that Garfield's speeches, which were regarded as models of classic elegance, were rarely written out and frequently the orator's best thoughts came to him after he had begun to speak.

Senator Gallagher is at the head of a movement to establish government sanitariums in the south. When these are established his plan is to assist consumptives to emigrate thither.

The Rev. Dr. George H. McGraw, who has been the pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church in New York for the last three years, has formally renounced the Methodist faith and has been confirmed in the Episcopal church.

Congressman McKeighan, of Nebraska, lives in a sod house. This singular dwelling, which contains three rooms, is boarded over a framework, which is then entirely covered over with thick sods. It is warm in winter and cool in summer, and there is little danger to its occupants from cyclones.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music, Drama, Spirits and Circus Tents.

You Pay Your Money and Take Your Choice—The Melange for the Coming Week.

The Fast Mail, which appears at the People's all next week, is said to be one of the most successful railroad and scenic melodramas on the road this season. Mr. L. J. Carter, the author and manager, has contrived to weave into a consistent story nearly all the good points of the sensational drama which tradition has handed down, adding thereto the most ingenious mechanical effects of the day. Observing the drawing qualities of a tank of "real" water, a fire engine with "real" horses, and a fight between "real" pugilists, Mr. Carter has determined to combine in a single pieces as many similar attractions as could well be crowded together. It must not be inferred that Mr. Carter has "appropriated anything. He has merely been a close observer of cause and effect, and then devised original situations and mechanical novelties along the lines which lead to success. The climax of each act is strong enough to sustain a whole play, yet so well graded are the features of the pieces that one views with increasing interest through the five acts, the murder and the clever trick with the Grandfather's Clock in the first act; the Mississippi river steamer, its engine room showing a practical furnace, and the explosion with "complete change of scene behind a curtain of rising smoke," behind which is seen the wreck, as the curtain falls on the second act; the "life-size" freight train, with its realistic engine and 16 box cars, with their familiar lettering, followed at the close of the third act, by the Fast Mail; the dago dive of the fourth act, and the thrilling incidents and hair-breadth escapes which take place there; and then the "full front view of Niagara Falls, as seen from the center of suspension bridge," upon which the final curtain descends. The dialogue is said to be bright and clean, and the company well trained, making the piece go with a vim.

Damrosch This Evening.

Walter Damrosch and the famous Symphony orchestra, of New York, will appear at Wheeler's this evening, and will no doubt be greeted with a large audience. A sketch of Mr. Damrosch's life appears elsewhere in this paper.

To-night at the People's.

The Vendetta has been giving excellent satisfaction all week. The closing performance will be given this evening. It is a strong piece presented by a good company, and is well worth seeing. The scenic effects are fine throughout.

Toledo Boys' Enterprise.

Monday Sun Brothers' circus will open its season in this city at the corner of Monroe and Fourteenth streets. Performances will be given every evening and Saturday matinee for one week. There will be numerous good acts and the show will be worth visiting. The Sun brothers are Toledo boys.

Spiritualism.

To-morrow evening at Wheeler's, Ellington and Cook, of London, England will give an illustrated lecture on spiritualism with numerous manifestations in full light, as given by them before the Royal society of London. Many wonderful things will be done, and their appearance will be full of interest.

These mediums are the only ones having the indorsement of the Royal society, having withstood a three-months' test. At the end of the investigations they were presented with letters from Wm. Button, F. R. S. Wallace, Cox, Ionides, the Greek philosopher, and others to the effect that their illustrations were beyond human aid.

NEWS FROM FOSTORIA.

Fostoria, O., May 21.—(Special.)—Dr. G. L. Hoege left to-day for Fortress Monroe to attend a meeting o fthe National Association of Railroad Surgeons, which convenes there Wednesday of next week.

R. D. Ersig and Miss Mary Campbell were united in marriage Thursday and left at once for Denver, Col., where they will spend the summer.

Jesse Smith, of Toledo, is visiting her parents in this city.

B. F. Dolliker and wife have returned from a visit with Columbus friends.

Miss Winnie Klinger and brother Emmet, of Defiance, are the guests of relatives in this city.

Mrs. A. Arnold, of Grand Rapids, O., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Stewart.

FALSE ECONOMY

Is practiced by many people who buy inferior articles of food because cheaper than standard goods. Surely infants are entitled to the best food obtainable. It is a fact that the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk is the best infant food. Your grocer and druggist keep it.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remain uncalled for at Toledo, O., postoffice, May 21, 1892. Parties calling for same will please ask for advertised letters:

Gents' List.

A—T. N. Ashton, W. A. Aylsworth.

B—Wm. Brawn, L. W. Burgderfer, L. E. Baker, Geo. E. Brown, Geo. Blessing, Fred Banks, Fred Bertz, Albert Bodie, A. F. Blatt, Frank Beorey.

C—Chas. Cadey, Isaac Carry, John M. Churchill, W. K. Clyne.

D—Sam Duval, Pagotel Domecio, Lewis Donnigan, Joseph Dugan, H. Devlin, Donald Donaldson.

E—G. A. Edwards, Billy Elelet, Wm. G. Elliott.

F—Lenard Franenreder, Jas. Herbert Ford, Francis Fennie.

G—Harry Graham, Josef Gruetter, L. E. Grange, Theo Grube.

H—Wm. Hoffman, Will Harris, Stephen Harquoil, Louis Halfin, Louis Hausen, J. S. Hull, H. B. Hatt, Frank Hinckley, Frank C. Holman.

J—Paul Joequin, Geo. J. Jackson, C. E. Just, C. A. Johnson.

K—Chas. Keplinger, Chas. S. King, C. Kendall, Frank Kehoe, Dr. H. B. Kauffman, Jacob Kauffman, Josef Krowezs, J. J. Keabler, John Krebs, J. A. King, S. Kugler.

L—Raron Lyons, J. E. Lake.

M—Mikel Meisenger, L. J. Myers, Julius McGinnis, Arthur McCloud, Adolfus Merrill, Arthur Morel, E. E. McCormick, Edwin MacBride, John Meyers.

N—John Nofen, Rexford Norris.

O—L. A. Osborn, M. B. Or, B. F. Overmier.

P—E. B. Perrin, O. H. Perry, Peter Powell, Wm. H. Pixley.

R—J. W. Raab, J. L. Robinson, Chas. Ross, Charles Rising, Frank Russell, N. C. Rymers, Wm. E. Ruger.

S—James Smiley, J. D. Schwinner, M. V. B. Stewart (6), B. O. Squier, C. A. Schafer, E. H. Stanley, E. J. Santhoy, Dr. E. E. Stanford, D. T. Strink, Doc Smith, Geo. L. Spence, Dr. L. B. Smith, O. A. Sherman, Sam Sing, W. P. Saxton, Wm. Schaws, W. A. Shoffer.

T—E. B. Tidd, Isaac Thompson, James Thorburn, Mr. Thomas, N. G. Tucker, Geo. S. Trevor, L. M. Turney.

W—C. Wood, Ed Wilcox, J. R. Whetmore, A. H. Webb, S. M. Woodin, Philip Weber.

Y—Simon York, Christian Yeoslin.

Ladies' List.

B—Mrs. Wm. O. Bryan, Miss Rhoda Bradford, Miss Minnie Berger, Miss Maggie Beverly, Miss Hattie Burgayn, Miss Annie Bush.

C—Mrs. A. F. Campbell, Miss Eva Cole, Miss Julie Chilcote, Miss Kit Conley, Mrs. Lou Chushman, Mrs. W. A. Conant.

D—Miss Lottie D'Isay, Lena Detmon, Mrs. Wm. Ellsworth, Cora Ellsworth.

F—Miss Arlettie Florence, Miss Mary Fenarff.

G—Miss Ada Geer, Jennie Garcia, Miss Kate Georgie.

H—Mrs. Hayes, Miss Myrte Hartsel, Miss Jennie Howard (2), Miss Gertie Hefron.

K—Mrs. Maud Kraft.

L—Miss Minnie Lott.

M—Mrs. E. L. Murphy, Mrs. Michael Meyers, Miss Madge Mordy, Mrs. Louisa McCune, Anna McLaughlin, Mrs. Maria Murphy, Mrs. Monroe McCarty, Mrs. Emma Miller.

N—Mrs. Navarre.

P—Jenny Parish, Kate Pickard, Miss Lottie Phiffey, Miss Parmealee, Miss Mary Perksen.

R—Carrie Raab, Mrs. C. C. Randall, Miss Bessie Raymond, Miss Maria Rube, Mrs. M. M. Reives.

S—Miss Mabel St. Clair, Mrs. Carrie Schiller, Miss Josie Smiler, Miss Clara Soule, Miss Edith Stone, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Miss May Sullivan (2), Miss Sadey Smith.

T—Mrs. M. Thompson, Mrs. D. Tanner, Mrs. Kate Tellitson.

V—Mrs. Mary Viney.

W—Maud Wolfe, Mrs. Lizzie Whitmein, Mrs. Aldus Williams, Miss Addie Wing.

Miscellaneous.

American Water Co., J. B. G. Arell & Co., B. E. Clemons & Co., Chenwert & Boisevert, Empire Moulding Works, Goldburg Bros., J. A. M., 117 Summit, Lafayette News, Ohio Sewing Machine Co., Pres. Italian Society, Pioneer Bank, Geo. F. Rosche & Co., Rawlins & Son, Toledo Peanut Roaster Co., W. W. White & Co.

Packages.

Mrs. W. Heintz, Miss Carrie Otjen.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Wapakoneta, O., May 21.—(Special)—Memorial day will be observed here as usual. The following program has been arranged: Dirge by S. of V. band, prayer by Rev. Comrade Cook, song by relief corps, reading of orders by Comrade Freeman, music by band, address of welcome by Mayor Carimell, song, "America;" address, Gen. W. C. Tingle, of Sidney. The procession will start from G. A. R. hall and march to the fair grounds. Every society of the city has accepted invitation to form in procession and help to commemorate the day.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

House and lot on Broadway; three houses on Lafayette street; house on Michigan street; house on Tenth street; two houses on Illinois street; house and lot on Oakwood avenue; house and lot on Bartlett street; vacant lot on Maplewood, and some fine suburban property.

All above property for sale cheap and on easy terms.

GAVITT & HENAHAN,

NO. 1, LENK BLOCK, CORNER MONROE AND SUMMIT STS.

FOR SALE.

BARGAINS.

$ 900—Curtis street, near Western avenue, new house. Pays 11 per cent. on money invested. Will sell on small monthly payments. If you want a home, or if you want an investment, look at this place.

$1,250—Sixth street, East Toledo, new cottage just being completed. If you pay rent you can pay for this and soon own your home. Call on us before buying elsewhere. We have houses and lots in every ward and would like to show you what we have.

WRIGHT & RUSSELL,

Real Estate and Insurance,

235 ST. CLAIR ST.

BODY HOUSE BLOCK.

FOR SALE

All except one of the new houses built on our addition are sold.

$2,900, an attractive, modern built, eight-room house, with bath room, sanitary plumbing, etc., on an improved street, with stone sidewalks, sewer, water, both gases, and street curbed.

Choice lots, for residences only, on Melrose street, in Walton Bros. addition. Will advance money to purchasers of lots to build, at six per cent. interest.

IRA A. RICHARDSON & SON,

3 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A. E. MACOMBER & CO.,

108 SUMMIT ST.—STREET FLOOR.

FOR RENT—Eight room dwelling, No. 1027 West Woodruff avenue; furnace, bath room, natural gas, a large yard, etc., ready May 1st, $25 per month.

FOR RENT—Small dwellings on Union, Wakeman and North Fourteenth streets, 3 to 6 rooms; natural gas, etc., $8, $9, 10, $12 and $13 per month.

FOR RENT—Dwellings in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—Dwelling No. 1520 Collingwood avenue, and dwelling No. 130 21st street, all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—Three cottages on Forrer st., between Clark and Ewing streets, Nos. 715, 716, 740.

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Hoag street, between Washington and Dorr streets.

FOR SALE—Three dwellings on the East Side, on Worthington street and on White street.

FOR SALE—Two cottages on Knower street, Nos. 414 and 418, between Maumee and Dix streets.

We have for sale on terms that will suit, fine dwelling lots on the following streets: In the Ninth ward—On South street, on Knower street, on Crittenden ave., on Lee street, on Sumner street, on Hiett ave. In the Eighth ward—On Oakwood ave., on Bartlett street, on Washington street, on Hicks street, on Collingwood ave., on 22d street, on Wisconsin street, on Missouri street, on Illinois street, on Forrer street. In Auburndale—On Monroe street, on Milburn ave., on Macomber street, on Auburn ave. In the Seventh ward—On Vermont ave., on Franklin ave., on Lagrange street, Locust street, Austin street, Weber street and Marston ave. Lots on Lagrange street, Heston ave. and in Parkland addition. In East Toledo—On Mott ave., Worthington street, White street, Raymer street.

We have lots in many other parts of the city. Will take orders for the construction of cottages and dwellings with payments on terms of 5 to 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent. Call and see us at our new office, 108 Summit street, on street floor.

The Fact Is

Such weather as this ought to be utilized.

You can't afford to wait.

To commence your house now is to insure its early completion.

To delay is to probably run into bad weather.

There's Englewood

Undoubtedly the prettiest place in Toledo to build it.

We will please you as to place, price and payments.

H. S. Walbridge & Co.

320 Summit St.

MILLINERY All the Latest Spring Styles at reasonable prices. All work done promptly.

Mamie Hamm, 531 Knower St.

A. T. KLINE

DENTIST,

335 Superior Street, over Allen & Parkhurst's.

BRIDGE AND CROWN WORK A SPECIALTY.

PHONE 449

THE LYMAN!

The only Reliable Gasoline Stove manufactured.

$3, $5, $7 and $18.

Call and See It.

E. A. Eversman

CORNER BROADWAY AND LOGAN STREETS.

Phone 572.

IN TOLEDO.

The Good Samaritan.

Office, 720 Madison Street, Hotel Madison.

An Experienced Physicain in Attendance.

J. A. Cohoon, Proprietor and Manager,

Keeps His Promises and Treats all Free,

From 9 to 10 A. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M.,

By the Dr. John C. Kennedy Patent Process.

No Electricity, No Drugging, No Dietings.

Pure Impacted Air by Machinery and by Dilatation and Not by Inhalation.

There are now, May 21, 273 persons taking Patent Process in Toledo. The youngest, a babe nine months old, and the eldest, a gentleman aged 87 years.

TO PHYSICIANS.

The attention of physicians is hereby called to the fact that there were only six methods of administering or introducing remedial agents into the human organism previous to the discovery of the "Process of Administering Aereform Fluids," (described and claimed in United States Letters Patent, No. 408,723). They were: First—Swallowing. Second—Injecting liquids or gases into natural or diseased orifices or cavities. Third—Absorption of ingredients externally applied or deposited locally in natural orifices. Fourth—Inhaling vapors or gases. Fifth—Hypodermic injections. Sixth—Transfusion. Seventh—The Dr. John C. Kennedy, Patent "Process of Administering Aereform Fluids" by dilatation. This process of administering is as different from spraying, douching or inhaling as is the swallowing of a dose of pills different from a hypodermic injection, and both the physiological and remedial effect are widely different from that obtained by any one of the other six methods of administering treatment.

There is no secrecy about this Process or the medical or chemical ingredients. A printed copy of the formulas is given to each person to whom the treatment is administered. It is claimed that the merit of this treatment consists in the "Process" of administering and not in the ingredients used. It is impossible to produce similar results by administering the same ingredients in any other way. If this process of administering is not new, why did the Board of Special Examiners, while acting under oath, award a patent for the "Processs of Administering Aereform Fluids?" And again it may be asked of those physicians who claim that the process is not new, but old, and well known to them; why they have not used it to effect the same results that are now being so generally effected by its use? It is not claimed that treatment administered by this process is either a specific or a panacea, or that it takes the place of the family physician, or that it abrogates the use of other remedial agents or hygenic measures in the treatment of the sick, or the preservation of health.

WHY AND HOW IT CURES.

Impacted air administered by this process dilates the air cells and air passages in the lungs, bronchial and eustachian tubes, the tear ducts and the nasal cavities. It dislodges and expels all mocous or excessive and unhealthy deposits. The dilatation of the lungs increases the vital capacity, and from five to twenty-five per cent. more air will be breathed during the succeeding twenty-four hours, than was breathed during the preceding twenty-four hours, and this without a conscious effort. The eustachian tubes and tear duct being dilated, the hearing becomes good and the sight clear. The breathing of an increased quantity of air oxygenates, purifies and vitalizes the blood, the ciculation is equalized, pains are eased, digestion and assimulation becomes more perfect and the mind, muscles and nerves are strengthened and rejuvenated: hence disease is banished and health is restored or preserved. "God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul." The first and last act of life is breathing air. Treatment administered by this process enables one to breathe more air, therefore it is alike harmless but beneficial to the old or young, the weak or strong, the sick or the well, hence impacted air, not by inhalation but by dilation, renews and preserves life and health.

FACTS TO BE REMEMBERED.

That impacted and medicated air or gas, when administered by this Patent Process of dilatation, is entirely different and produces effect different from sprays, douches or the inhaling of medicated vapors or gases. If the impacted air or gas be administered to a perfectly healthy person with sufficient force to thoroughly dilate the air passages, no pain or inconvenience will follow. But if the person be diseased in any degree, sharp, stinging or dull pains are likely to be felt during the first, second, third and sometimes the fourth treatment. In the nose, forehead, brow, temples, or in the head behind the ears; or in the stomach, chest, arms, shoulder, side or back, such pains usually pass off in a few seconds. The pains are caused by a previous local congestion and not by the treatment. Should you experience such pains and should the pains continue for hours, don't be alarmed, but return to the office and take the treatment thoroughly, and relief will follow almost immediately. It is a fact that no one has ever experienced any pain or soreness after the treatment had been taken long enough to break up congestion and to re-establish circulation. Therefore you should continue, remembering that the treatment did not cause the pain, but that it will ease and cure the very pains or soreness which you were led to believe it caused. It cannot hurt or injure anyone, no matter how weak, or what the condition of the lungs, heart or nerves. It is absolutely safe, because the lips will part and allow the pressure to escape before it becomes great enough to injure the most delicate lungs.

Patients in the last stages of consumption or suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, can be safely treated by this process. If from hard coughing, or from other causes not known, you should have hemorrhage, use this impacted air at reasonable high pressure, and the hemorrhage will stop. Remember this process does not cause hemorrhage of the lungs, but it stops and cures hemorrhage. It does not cause or aggravate heart disease, but it equalizes the circulation, strengthens and regulates the heart, and cures heart disease. It cannot make any one weak or even weaker, but it makes the weak strong and the strong stronger.

With due repect to those who are eminent in the medical profession in this and other lands and without the imputation of vanity, we trust it may be said that it seems to have been left to Yankee ingenuity to discover at the dawning of the twentieth century, this the seventh Process, and to invent and perfect the necessary machinery to administer treatment in such an effective manner as to control disease and to meet the requireemnt of this scientific and progressive age.

PARALYSIS FOR FIVE YEARS

Resulting from an Attack of Cerebral Hemorrhage.

Mr. F. A. Lutz, a resident of Toledo for several years and now attending Stratton's Business college, said: "Five years ago I had an attack of cerebral hemorrhage resulting in total paralysis of the right side. Grew better for about two years and then came to a standstill and did not improve until I commenced taking the Patent Process, two weeks ago. Before taking the impacted air I was unable to step backward or to walk and swing my right hand at my side, but supported it with my left. Now I can step backward without difficulty, walk erect and better and swing my right arm at my side. Am much stronger and improving in every way."

SAVED HIS SIGHT.

Mr. T. F. Edwards, 725 Erie street, collector for the Toledo Bee, said: "I have been troubled with occasional dimness of vision, caused by catarrhal inflammation of the eye-lids. Aside from the inconvenience, I feared the ultimate loss of sight because the treatment of a skilled physician did not cure; nor did the doctor give me any assurance that I could be cured. He told me that as I was a young man my eyes would perhaps get well. But being assured that the Patent Process would cure the inflamed lids and strengthen my nerves, I took it and to my surprise, and that of my friends, after taking the treatment for about four weeks my eyes are well and the sight is perfect. I have enjoyed the exhilarating effect of the process as well as its curative results."

SOLD HIS SPEAKING TUBE.

He Can Now Hear Without It—Had Been Deaf Fifteen Years.

Mr. A. W. Ensley, of No. 1411 Adams street, Toledo, has been troubled with deafness for fifteen years, so badly that he was obliged to use the most improved ear trumpet.

Mr. Ensley took his first treatment May 11, and on May 16 he entered the office and exclaimed: "If you think I can't hear without my ear trumpet, just try me." Astonishing as it may appear, Mr. E. could hear and understand every word that was spoken distinctly. He had only taken six treatments and was anxious that all should know that he could hear. If he continues the Patent Process for a few months, his hearing will become perfect. This Patent Process cures deafness and it is the only reliable remedy.

NEURALGIA CURED.

By the Dr. John C. Kennedy Patent Process.

Mrs. N. M. Brown, of 809 Madison street, Toledo, said: "I have had neuralgia nearly all my life. Seldom ever free from pain. Since taking the Patent Process treatment I have had no signs or symptoms of neuralgia. Have gained 10 pounds in weight and never felt so well in my life."

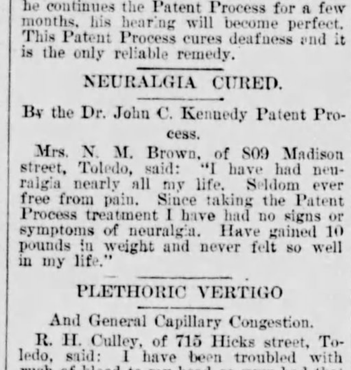
PLETHORIC VERTIGO

And General Capillary Congestion.

R. H. Culley, of 715 Hicks street, Toledo, said: I have been troubled with rush of blood to my head so very bad that I have been unable to lie down on a bed, having to sit in a chair to sleep. During that time I have always been dizzy, and, so bad, that if I should look at a second-story window, I was sure I would fall over backward. I have, at this time, taken four treatments of Dr. Kennedy's Patent Process, and have no pain in my head, sleep well in bed, the dizziness is all gone and I feel 100 per cent better in every way than I have for years.

SCIATACA AND HEART DISEASE.

Mrs. Annie Nicholson, of Scott street, Auburndale, Toledo, said: "I have suffered from sciatic rheumatism (meaning sciataca) for one year and palpitation of heart, suffocating and sinking spells. Didn't go to church during that time until I began taking Patent Machine treatment. Have no pain or heart trouble now. Am getting well fast. Am 64 years old and expect soon to be as well as I ever was."



THE PATENT PROCESS.

Every lady and gentleman in the land should take it, whether old or young, sick or well, weak or strong. Furthermore, the time is near when every luxuriant home will be equipped with this wonderful process and machinery.

As an illustration and confirmation of the above the following well known ladies and gentlemen are referred to:

Mr. Harvey Scribner, of the law firm of Scribner, Hurd & Scribner, says that although in perfect health, that he never felt so well as since taking impacted air by this process.

Mr. Sam T. Fisk, ticket broker and a business hustler generally, says that since taking impacted oir by the patent process, his energy is greatly augmented.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cooper Price, 314 Michigan street, are both taking impacted air by the patent process daily, with decided benefit. Mr. Price, as is well known, gets over more ground and looks after and manages more commercial, social and moral enterprises, societies and missions than any other man living outside of Chicago. He therefore requires something to sustain his active mental, physical and nervous organism, and impacted air by the Patent Process fills the bill to a nicety.

Mr. F. M. Quail, Adams and Fourteenth streets.

Mrs. W. L. Lamb and daughter, 1921 Franklin avenue.

Mrs. James Terreatt, 2425 Collingwood avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fisk, 814 Madison street.

Miss Nellie Locke, 326 Sixteenth street.

Mr. R. M. Hiett, 319 Fifteenh street.

Mrs. E. N. Lee, 326 Eleventh street.

Mr. F. P. Chapin, of the Toledo Bee.

Mr. Z. S. Bailey, 2613 Cherry street.

Mr. Albert N. Longes, 818 Superior street.

Mr. G. Watterman, 1702 Monroe street.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Sherman, 2153 Collingwood avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Farrar, 913 Madison street.

Mr. John Daiber, jr., 1806 Jefferson street.

Mr. C. F. Wall, 217 Ontario street.

A majority of the above were enjoying good health and took Patent Process because of its exhilerating and rejuvenating effect, while a majority of the following took it for its remedial or curative effect.

CURED OF DEAFNESS.

The Statement of a Well-Known and Prominent Business Man.

T. S. Merrell, a well-known wealthy and influential citizen, president of the great Turnbull Wagon works, also Merrell Manufacturing company, residence corner of Madison and Fifteenth streets, Toledo, said:

"I have been deaf in one ear for 30 years and hearing being thick in the other ear, at times I feared I might become totally deaf; have taken the Machine Process treatment for three weeks; can now hear my watch tick with deaf ear, and am fully satisfied it is doing my general health a great deal of good. The benefit of the treatment is certainly wonderful."

PARALYSIS FOR EIGHT YEARS.

Able to Walk After Treatment by Patent Process.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. T. Auston, of No. 8, Paris Flats, Toledo, said that Mrs. S. H. Kennedy, of Johnstown, N. Y., (Mrs. Auston's mother, and wife of S. H. Kennedy, of Pinus Canadenses fame,) had been eight years a sufferers from Locomotor Ataxia (creeping paralysis), a disease pronounced incurable by the medical world. Mrs. Auston said her mother had not been able to walk alone for three years; that she had almost lost control of her limbs and her feet were numb; appetite poor, and looked badly. While visiting Toledo, Mrs. Kennedy derived so much benefit from the Process that, after two weeks' treatment, she purchased a "machine and family right," and has since been treating herself at her home in Johnstown, N. Y.

Mrs. Kennedy writes as follows: "I am so greatly benefited by the Process, I am able to go out alone; my appetite is good and I sleep well. Notwithstanding physicians gave me no hope, I am confident that this wonderful Process will cure me. I am getting stronger and I can walk to Aunt Jane's without trouble." (About half a mile over a village sidewalk).

Mrs. Auston also said: "I take the Process as a tonic. And, do you know, its just the thing for the voice. I never sang with as much ease as I can now."

Mr. Auston said: "I have been troubled with catarrh and 'writer's paralysis' for several years. Have taken the Process for two weeks. My catarrh is cured and I can write without difficulty. I still take the Process as a tonic. It is wonderfully exhilarating."

A PARALYTIC REJOICES.

Given Up by Physicians—Cured by the Patent Process.

Mr. James Balfe, aged 63, a well-known resident of Toledo, was seen at his residence, No. 1720 Broadway. He has been a helpless invalid for three years the result of two strokes of paralysis. The first occurred about three years ago, from which he partially recovered, but he had a second stroke the following year. Since that time Mr. Balfe's sight, speech and hearing has been sadly affected. His physician told him that he would have a third stroke and that it would kill him.

Since the second stroke Mr. Balfe could never walk without assistance or use his left arm or hand, and found it very difficult to carry on even an ordinary conversation intelligently on account of his paralysis.

As Mr. Balfe expressed it: "My mind is very crooked and I cannot get my ideas out."

This gentleman took his first treatment by the Patent Process February 25, and after the fourth treatment he could use his paralyzed arm and hand well and it remained well. Mr. Balfe is a devout Christian, and he said that when he first found that he could walk alone his heart was so full of gratitude that he shouted: "Glory to God in the highest, the third stroke will not come."

Mr. Balfe added: "You see I walk fairly well, and I feel marvelously improved in health. My mind is clearing up and as I walked down town to-day—May 10—I found I could chat with each friend I met without feeling my brain was crooked. The Process is a wonderful boon to humanity."

Mr. Balfe also attended church the two two Sundays in May, something h ehad been unable to do for two years. When asked about his arm, he exclaimed: "Oh, my arm is all right. Why, I coudn't put it to my nose before; now, see, I can do better than that"—and the happy man raised his left arm to the top of his head.

All of this improvement is the result of fifteen Patent Process treatments. Mr. Balfe feels very grateful and believes that he is serving God by making the above statements for publication for the information of his fellow invalids.

WONDERFUL RESULTS OF

Ten Patent Process Treatments

Mr. J. B. Wilson, of No. 135 Huron street, Toledo, has been subject to epileptic spasms for 9 years. He frequently had 20 in one day. These fits left him much prostrated and his muscles very sore. After taking the Patent Process treatments Mr. Wilson has had but one light spasm and it was not followed by prostration or soreness of muscles as before. He has now taken about 28 treatments and has not had but one spasm.

He has also suffered from catarrh and general debility. The catarrh is greatly relieved and his general health much improved.

Mr. Wilson became animated while praising the Patent Process, and, why should he not. You, reader, would do the same if you had been relieved in like manner of so great an affliction.

Mrs. F. A. Anderson was seen at her home, No. 951 Dorr street, Toledo. She said: "My daughter, 9 years old, and little boy of 5, are suffering from catarrh and St. Vitus' dance; these nervous troubles have been entirely cured, and the catarrh greatly benefited by the Patent Process. I had catarrh also and am much better. Mrs. A. and children had about six treatments).

SAVED FROM THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

About eight months ago Mr. Otto Whitcomb, of No. 1005 Summit street, Toledo, first had pains in his arm and supposed he had injured himself in some way. The pain grew rapidly worse, and his arms have been useless for over seven months. Upon consulting several leading surgeons he was told that a surgical operation should be performed, at a cost of from $100 to $150. Mr. Whitcomb's eyes also troubled him very much, and he was told it was caused by the diseased arm. Reading an advertisement of the Patent Process, he became interested called at the office and took treatments with beneficial results. Feeling greatly encouraged, he continued taking the process, at the same time keeping up the medicinal treatment prescribed by his regular physician. The pains being greatly relieved, Mr. Whitcomb is confident that he will recover the entire use of his arm and thus be saved by the Patent Process from a painful and expensive surgical operation.

A QUARTETTE MADE HAPPY

By the Patent Process.

Mr. R. M. Hoffman, of No. 14 Fourteenth street, Toledo, said: "My daughter Mary, aged 5 years, has been suffering from catarrh in the head and stomach for two and a half years. Finding the usual medical treatment of no value I took her to the Patent Process office in the Hotel Madison. The first administration of the impacted air through the child's nose caused the free discharge of a quantity of mucous matter. The little girl has continued the treatment and is rapidly recovering. I heartily recommend the process to all similarly afflicted."

Mr. M. G. Turner, residing at No. 431 Superior street, Toledo, has been taking the treatment for catarrh. Mr. Turner says: "It is doing me good and I expect to be well in another week."

Mr. Robert Davenport, of No. 722 Huron street, Toledo, when asked if he noticed any improvement in his sight, said: "Oh, yes. I can see much better." Mr. Davenport is naturally near-sighted and lately has been troubled with dimness of vision.

Mr. Albert M. Long, who resides at No. 818 Superior street, Toledo, said: "I have taken but five treatments but my hearing is better. It has also done my eyes a great deal of good. I have a great deal of faith in the Process."

ASTHMA CURED.

Mr. Geoge V. Ware, 922 Moore street, said: "I have had asthma for over twenty years; the attacks were so severe that for the first few years I feared it would kill me. But I grew worse, and for the past 15 years I feared that it would not kill me, but that I must continue to live and suffer. Yes, the very first Patent Process treatment relieved me, as nothing else ever did. I have taken about fifteen treatments and have improved rapidly during this bad weather; can lie down and sleep, something I had not done for years. Any asthmatic who has ordinary common sense will be convinced by a single treatment that this impacted air is the only cure for asthma. The doctor tells me that I must continue the treatment for several months to make the cure permanent, and I shall do so willingly, no matter what it costs; or I will buy a machine and family right to cure and keep myself well."

Mr. Charles F. McKerrahe, a well-known citizen of Toledo, residing at No. 929 Orchard street, has been suffering for some time from congestion of the lungs and general nervous debility. Mr. McKerrahe contributes the following for publication:

Toledo, Ohio, May 5, 1892.

J. C. Kennedy, M. D.:

Sir: I feel in duty bound to acknowledge the great effect of that great vitalizing fluid applied to my lungs by your kind management, through which I now feel a vivifying current quite new to my left lung.

I must say also that not only my lungs have derived much benefit, but in general my very nervous system is now acting in unison.

I am respectfully your patient,
(Signed)
CHARLES F. McKERRAHE.

RELIEF FOR THE LUNGS.

Mr. D. G. Finch, Auburndale, Toledo, Ohio, said: "Both myself and wife have been taking the Patent Process machinery treatment with decided benefit. In my own case the result has been most wonderful. I had been suffering with pains and soreness in my chest for over six months;; the doctors said it was congestion of the lungs. I was greatly reduced in flesh, was very weak and despondent. Was also quite deaf. I have taken about twenty-five treatments during the past 13 days. My hearing is good and I have not suffered with pains or soreness in my chest since the fourth treatment. Have gained eight pounds in weight and I feel like a well man. The Patent Process did the business for me. I took no medicine. I would advise all sick or well people to take it, because it is so pleasant and makes one feel strong and good."

Mr. L. W. Isherwood said: "I wish to speak a good word for impacted air by the Patent Process. I am bookkeeper at the Toledo Bee and am confined at the desk very steady, not getting sufficient exercise and have become very nervous. Have taken the treatment for about two weeks and am greatly benefited, having gained 10 pounds; would certainly recommend every one to take this invigorating treatment. I consider it as beneficial as a trip to the mountains or sea shore."

ANN ARBOR AND JACKSON.

The Patent Process and Machinery has been in use in Jackson, Mich., since November, 1891. E. Carpenter owns the right to use it in the city of Ann Arbor, and in Jackson county, Mich. He has elegant offices in Ann Arbor and Jackson, Mich., and is treating an average of 85 patients daily in Jackson, and an average of over 80 daily in Ann Arbor. Write him for particulars.

THE LYMPH OUTDONE

BY DR. KENNEDY'S PATENT PROCESS

Or Machine Treatment for Diseases of Almost Every Description—Some of the Marvelous Cures Effected in This City.

From the Jackson Morning Patriot.

When a physician claims to have cured a disease which is generally believed to be incurable the public is inclined to doubt the creditability of his claim, yet the fact remains that at the present time, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, with his Patent Process, has been effecting cures in different diseases by a new process and machinery. It is new in the sense that the public has not become familiar with the fact that by practicing this method and using this marvelous machine, results have been accomplished unexampled in the practice of medicine, inasmuch as several well defined cases of paralysis have been effectually cured within the past year, some of whom were totally helpless and had to be carried about for years.

The treatment has been carried on with a remarkable degree of success since Dr. Kennedy, with his patent process, took his headquarters at the Hibbard House, but a comparatively few days ago, and the people are rapidly becoming acquainted with the fact. The new process and machinery is certainly wonderful. It is so very simple, yet it has such a peculiar and pleasing faculty of making you feel as though it was just what you wanted. It is potent in relieving pain and restoring strength, health and vigor to the weak and nervous, but the uplifting of spirits and making one feel so very contented with his life and surroundings is the most pleasing of the many beneficial results attained by the process. Many severe cases of rheumatism have been cured by this method. Asthma, an affection which has generally been believed to be incurable, has by the process been speedily relieved. The use of sight and hearing has been restored in many instances.

The veracity of Dr. J. C. Kennedy was not the least questioned when the Patriot started out on a tour of investigation for itself yesterday afternoon, to find out just what results had been attained by a use of the Patent Process.

Long ere the end of the jaunt the conclusion had been reached that the high praises of the Process had not been sounded anywhere near as much of a whoop as the merits of the case deserved. No one needed urging to state his case, and each in turn felt supremely happy.

Charles Reynolds, 1242 East Ganson street, was first seen because his case and improvement had been the most marvelous of any case in the city. Lieut. Reynolds was one of the first, if not the first to respond to the call to arms in 1861. Four years and nine months of the prime of his life had been devoted to his country. His intense suffering for the past few years has been the direct results of his service in the war.

He told hih story as follows: "For fifty-one weeks I have not been dressed since I suffered a fourth stroke of paralysis. For a week I could not speak the name of my dearest friend. My whole right side was paralyzed. The only way that I knew that I had a right hand was to pull it up in front of me with my left. Upon August 13 I had two black convulsions. The doctors life my side thinking that I would die at any moment—that there was no hope for me. There is a good deal of life in my right side now, and, would you believe it, to-day I sat up and ate dinner with my devoted wife and Comrade V. F. Darling. And all of this improvement if after having used the Patent Process of Dr. Kennedy but seven times. My wife has at by me for hours at a time and taught me simple wodrs, and it was hard for me, but, to-day, although I could hardly talk before taking the treatment, I had a delightful long chat and visit with an old-time fiend, a traveling man."

The people of Jackson realize the almost hopeless condition in which Lieut. Reynolds has been for so long a time past because of this dread paralysis, and they will be amazed as well as pleased to learn that his statement was made in a very cheerful tone of voice which was perfectly audible and distinct.

Mrs. Charles R eynolds, the veteran's wife, was also anxious to tell what good things the Patent Process had done for her, and after only a second trial, too. She said: "For two and one-half years I have not had a full night's sleep, because of the constant care that my husband needed. This loss of sleep occasioned weakness, and that in turn brought on heart trouble. I could not lift any weight without bringing on palpitation. Since using the Patent Process of Mr. Kennedy only the second time, I feel strengthened in every way and have not been troubled with palpitation of the heart at all. I can now walk briskly and lift any ordinary weigt without experiencing the least trouble. For sometime before using the treatment I felt numbness in my arsm, but that, too, has entirely left me."

Since the first publication of the above in The Patriot, Nov. 29, Lieut. Reynolds has purchased a family right and a machine. He is improving constantly, his voice and speech is now, April 15, 1892, perfect. He has almost perfect use of his right or paralyzed hand and arm, and he can get up and walk forwards or backwards across the room without assistance. Mrs. Reynolds has been entirely cured by the Patent Process and Machine. Write them and they will verify this statement.

Mr. C. E. Barnard, 612 First street, wife of Charles E. Barnard, of the firm of Barnard, Smith & Co., was next seen and she said: "With pleasure I will tell you what Dr. Kennedy's Patent Process has done for me. For the past 30 years I have been a sufferer from paralysis agetans, deafness and general debility. My deafness particularly annoying. I could not go to church and entertainments and hear a word. Although I have only used the Patent Process treatment for about ten days, I have been, oh, so greatly benefited. And it is a disease supposed to be almost incurable, too. You can see from the conversation had with me that my deafness must have been greatly benefitted."

Other people were seen and they grew enthusiastic while praising the wonderful yet so very simple process.

Edgar Carpenter, 107 Mill street, said: "For five years I have been troubled with dropsy and a complication of diseases, having doctored with nearly every physician in the city, and having had operations performed on me, "tapped," no less than twenty-five time. For two years and a half I was unable to lie down, sitting up night and day invi he greatly benefited by the treatment, and feel now as if I were a new man altogether. I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Kennedy and his treatment."

Mrs. Mary Jackson, 636 North Jackson street, said: "For the past five or six years I have been troubled with habitual constipation and rheumatism. To cap the climax, this fall I had to take a tumble, which I thought perhaps might lay me up all winter. Dr. Kennedy came along with his Patent Process and I went and took it, although I had to pull myself up and down the steps by the railing in order to go the first time. I don't have to do it now. I go up and down those steps real spry like. I feel almost entirely free from rheumatism and from the bad effects of that tumble, and if I get a chance to use the process once or twice more, I will surely be as well as I have ever been in my life."

Mrs. John McCleary, 431 North Mechanic street, said: "For three years I have been afflicted with total deafness in one ear. I could not hear my children when they shouted to me in that ear, although now, you see, I hear this watch ticking, and it is held several inches from the former deaf ear. Yes, this is all due to the Patent Process, and to this process, also, is due an evening's enjoyment at the opera house an evening or so ago—you see for three years I could not enjoy it."

Captain Bowen Sumner, 1008 East Ganson street, an old and well-known resident of Jackson, and a captain during the war, had suffered great annoyance and inconvenience from catarrh and deafness. He had taken treatment about two weeks, and can now hear ordinary conversation distinctly. His wife, Mrs. Sumner, has also taken the treatment for nervous pain and sleeplessness, resulting from a fall. She now sleeps well and the beneficial effect of the treatment is very gratifying.

Mrs. Adele Dunn, who has secluded herself for several months from the most intimate friends on account of a very aggravated case of eczema, which covered her face and gave her the appearance of having small pox, was seen by the Patriot at Dr. Kennedy's room, 102 Hibbard House. She had called to take the Patent Process treatment, which she had been taking for one week. The result has been little less than miraculous. She is one of the happiest ladies in Jackson, and will soon be at home to her friends.

Mr. W. B. Corey, 227 North Jackson street, was not at home when the rounds were made, but the following facts were vouched for by one who knows the particulars regarding his affliction and treatment by the Patent Process. He has suffered for years with heart disease, difficult breathing, severe lacerating pains in the region of the heart, poor appetite, indigestion, dizziness, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, and last, but not least, his sight has failed until he found it difficult to recognize friends on the streets. The pains were eased by the first treatment. His appetite and digestion are good, he sleeps well, feels well, and both he and his wife regard the Patent Process and machine as a blessing to them.

Miss Bernie Hess, 124 Webb street, was also seen: She frankly stated that she had been troubled with catarrh for six or seven years. About five years ago she noticed that her hearing was failing her. Two years ago she had typhiod fever, and since then her hearing has been very poor. Recently she was treated by one of the prominent specialists of Jackson for pharyngeal catarrh, hoping that her hearing might thereby be improved. She seemed to improve for a while, but then got worse again. The left eustachian tube was closed and both of the drums were thickened. When Miss Hess first visited Dr. Kennedy to take the Patent Process her father was obliged to accompany her and speak in her ear nearly loud enough to be heard half a block in order that conversation could be carried on at all. If spoken to now in an ordinary tone of voice, she hears plainly. She is pleased with life, and especially so with the wonderful Patent Process of Dr. Kennedy.

The remarkable cures and help to those afflicted with deafness, paralysis and consumption by the Dr. J. C. Kennedy Patent Process, in the city of Jackson, looks as though the doctor's process would become more famous than the Dr. Keeley gold cure. The treatment cannot be harmful and the many cures show that it is a wonderful discovery.

From the Jackson Citizen:

The remarkable cure made by the Dr. J. C. Kennedy Patent Process has created much comment among those afflicted with deafenss, paralysis, etc. Miss Bernie Hess, of 124 Webb street, has been very deaf for some five years. She began taking the treatment December 10, and now her hearing has been restored so that she can hear ordinary conversation distinctly. The most remarkable cure of deafness perhaps is that of Mrs. L. J. Curtiss, who resides on South Waterloo avenue. Mrs. Curtiss has been deaf for over fifty years, never being able to hear, except by aid of a speaking tube, since she was 3 years of age. She had taken the treatment for six weeks without any effect to speak of. Yesterday she took the treatment as usual, and to her surprise her hearing was suddenly restored. Physicians pronounce the case a wonderful one, and say that Mrs. Curtiss' hearing will be permanently restored.

"I want to speak a good word for the Dr. J. C. Kennedy Patent Process," remarked Frank A. Cullen, of 1022 Francis street. "I consider it to be a wonderful boon to those who were unfortunate enough to be deaf as I was." Mr. Cullen has been empolyed in the office of W. F. Cowhan, and for the past four years could not hear the telephone bell at a distance of a few feet. He was induced to try the Dr. Kennedy Process, and has taken about twenty treatments, and can now hear his watch tick, something he was never able to do before. There are many others who have been benefited by the treatment. Mr. Cullen is positive it will cure him permanently.

E. Carpenter, manager of Kennedy's Patent Process, states that miraculous cures have been effected by the Patent Process since he has had charge. At present he is treating about eighty-five patients a day, and the manager says that he has yet to see the first one who has not been benefited by the Patent Process treatment. He is treating twenty-three persons for deafness, all having been benefited, and some having their hearing restored. Mr. Carpenter desires those to come and see him whom the doctors say they cannot cure. His case was pronounced incurable by doctors and he considers his cure most miraculous. The Kennedy Process, he says, has made a new man of him. Suffering from a complication of diseases, he was tapped twenty-five times for dropsy. He most emphatically declares that he would not be back where he was when he began to use the Patent Process for the two best blocks in the city of Jackson.

IN ADRIAN.

The Dr. Kennedy Process and Machinery has been is use in Adrian since January. Write to Mrs. Martha Potts, 14 N. Winter street, Adrian, or to Mr. M. Osborn, jr., Blissfield, Mich.

SOME TESTIMONIALS.

POSITIVE EVIDENCE FROM ADRIAN.

A Few of the Many Cures Effected by the Dr. J. C. Kennedy Patent Process of Administering Aeriform Fluids.

From The Times and Expositor.

The patent process has been in operation in Adrian since January 10, and over 200 of the most prominent citizens of the city have been treated by it.

Mr. Phillip Kells, of the well-known firm of Kells & Sons, said:

"I took the Dr. J. C. Kennedy patent process by machinery for deafness of eight years' standing, and after three weeks' treatment can hear ordinary conversation. I was also affected with catarrh, which has been entirely cured." Mr. Kells is 79 years of age and was very deaf before being treated.

Mrs. Edith Richardson, as is well-known in Adrian, has been a long and constant sufferer for years. She, in answer to an inquiry, said: "I am glad to say that I am entirely cured of St. Vitus dance. My father has paid out hundreds of dollars to doctors, but they never did me any good. Five treatments by the Dr. J. C. Kennedy process cured me. I never felt better in my life. What is better than good health?"

Mr. Schuyler C. Baldwin, of Kalamazoo, but who during the winter months resides at the Lawrence House, Adrian, is well-known for his strict integrity and good judgment, said: "Having taken Dr. Kennedy's new process, chloride of gold treatment for one month, I have reason to believe that it saved me from an attack of la grippe and cured me of deafness of one year. I believe it is a specific for some diseases, and a good tonic for mental and nervous ones."

Mr. Chaning W. Fisk, well-known in Adrian and Lenawee county, was permanently cured of deafness by the new process, he said, "I had been deaf for nineteen years, but can now hear as well as anyone. When four years old I had scarlet fever and was treated by an Adrian doctor for over a year, but seven treatments by the Dr. J. C. Kennedy process has cured me. Any one wishing a full history and statement of my case can call on me at 60 S. Main street, Adrian."

Miss Harriett Spear, 203 W. Maumee street, Adrian, Mich., at the time of commencing this treatment had a severe bronchial cough, an aggravating catarrhal sore throat, in answer to an inquiry said, "I have been affected and suffered a great deal for a number of years, but after being treated by the Dr. J. C. Kennedy patent process cure machine for six weeks, am so much improved I feel that I can safely recommend it to all suffering from chronic diseases, and especially of the respiratory organs or the nerves."

Mrs. Martha Potts, of 14 N. Winter street, Adrian, took the patent process treatment the first of January for an aggravated, long standing case of chronic rheumatism, dyspepsia and indigestion, while Dr. Kennedy was exhibiting his process at the Lawrence House. The relief and benefit was so marked in her case that she bought the right to use the process and machinery in Lenawee county. She now has, in rooms set apart for the purpose in her residence, a full outfit of machinery and employs an attendant to administer the treatment. About 30 persons are under treatment and the above cures were affected at her house.

Invalids are invited to call and see copy of Adrian Daily Times and Expositor, from which the above was taken.

THE PATENT PROCESS

ADMINISTERING ÆRIFORM FLUIDS

By Dilatation, Not Inhalation—Many Cures Effected in Kalamazoo by the Dr. Kennedy Process and Machinery.

This "Process" and Machinery has been in constant use in Kalamazoo since August 19, in the office of Joseph Sill, M. D., corner of Rose and Lovell streets, and in the office formerly occupied by Dr. Hitchcock, 424 South Burdick street. Many very marvelous cures have been effected by its use in that city, reports of which have been published from time to time in the Daily Gazette and the Daily Telegraph.

From the Kalamazoo Gazette:

"You see,' remarked Mr. Frank W. Underwood to a Gazette reporter, "that I can read without glasses, and a few days ago I was almost blind." Mr. Underwood, as all who know him will truthfully state, was in a deplorable condition in both mind and body. He had had five distinct strokes of paralysis, which left his walk, speech and eyesight badly affected and his mind in a condition bordering close on insanity. He has taken machine process treatment for two months, and his cure is complete. He walks, talks and sees as well as any one, and is able to attend to his business.

Mrs. H. R. Ferris, of 103 Lovell street, has taken the same treatment for three weeks for a nervous affection of the sight and system, resulting from an attack of iritis three years ago, while a resident of Cleveland. She was treated there by the most skillful oculist, and received no permanent benefit, until she tried the new process. She is greatly improved in general health, and no longer wears glasses. Both herself and husband consider her improvement miraculous. Mrs. H. R. Ferris' present address, April 15, '92, is 887 Oakdale street, Cleveland, Ohio. Her general health is good and her sight is perfect. Write to her and she will verify this staement.

The treatment of Mr. A. B. Fowler, a traveling salesman, who resides at 517 Elm street, Kalamazoo, was equally remarkable. Mr. Fowler, as is well-known, had returned from Texas, and was in a very feeble condition; he had Bright's disease, his heart, lungs, stomach and nerves being involved. He took nine treatments while Dr. Kenney was at the Burdick House, and he has gained 20 pounds in weight and now says he never felt better in his life.

Mr. A. B. Fowler is now in Ann Arbor, Michigan; he is associated with Mr. Edgar Carpenter in the Ann Arbor office of the Dr. John C. Kennedy Patent Process treatment.

From the Kalamazoo Telegraph:

Miss S. A. Clute, of 715 South Rose street, said to the reporter of the Telegraph: "I have been afflicted with paralysis three and a half years, and my right hand could be moved about four inches from my body with difficulty. I commenced treatment about two months ago and am continuing same. I can now put my hand behind me and raise it to my forehead. My speech is so improved that I can carry on an ordinary conversation, being understood perfectly in all I say, whereas before it was with difficulty that I could articulate at all. The color of my hand is the same as the well one, and my arm is gaining in flesh, so that at present it is nearly as large as it ever was."

Mrs. A. M. Bennett, 1436 Forbes street, Kalamazoo, said: "I can testify to the merits of Dr. Kennedy's treatment, having had the rheumatism for five years, and at the time I began treatment had been unable to dress myself for six months. I had been treated by several doctors and taken patent medicines without avail until completely discouraged. After taking Dr. Kennedy's treatment for two weeks I was entirely free from pain, and could wait upon myself and family; and have no reason to doubt the cure will be permanent."

Arthur Burridge, 122 West North street, has taken treatment three weeks for bronchial consumption; coughed nearly all the time; was very much emaciated, to-day the cough has about ceased; has gained nine pounds in flesh in the last ten days; sleeps well and has regained his appetite.

Mrs. C. E. Stuart was treated for deafness. In nine days' time she could hear a watch tick two and a half inches from her ear. When she commenced the treatment she could not hear at all.

Mrs. M. T. Eddy, 413 South Rose street, said: "I have been subject to violent headaches the greater portion of my life; I have tried every known remedy and consulted all our leading physicians without deriving any benefit or experiencing any permanent relief; have also been a great sufferer from neuralgia an drheumatism; my attacks of headache were of frequent occurrence and would leave me utterly prostrated and incapable of attending to my household duties. In this wretched condition I was induced to try Dr. Kennedy's new treatment. I can say that I have been entirely cured and feel like a new person, not having any return of the above maladies."

Mr. H. W. Coddington, 715 South Rose street, was cured of a bad case of catarrh in thirty days, and Mrs. Coddington was compeletely that she is free form pain, cured of rheumatism within thirty days so and feels like another woman.

IN CHICAGO.

The Dr. John C. Kennedy Process and Machinery has been in use in Chicago, Ill., since April, 1890, at 96 State street, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, and also at West Chicago avenue, where the following cures were effected. Write to the Cosmopolitan Dispensary, corner Wabash avenue and Madison street, or to "The Chicago Cure," 96 State street, for particulars.

MARVELOUS CURES

EFFECTED IN CHICAGO

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

A Most Excited Pit in the Windy City.

Weather is Still the Greatest Factor.

Reports of Prices and Values all Over the World Gathered for Bee Readers.

The receipts of wheat to-day at Minneapolis and Duluth are 89,357 bushels and at five other western points 126,551 bushels.

The receipts of grain this week at eight principal western points are wheat, 1,308,000 bushels, corn 1,539,000 bushels, oats 1,596,000 bushels. Previous week wheat 1,860,000 bushels, corn 1,502,000 bushels, oats 1,585,000 bushels. In the week corresponding to this in 1891 the receipts were, wheat 1,373,000 bushels, corn 2,641,000 bushels, oats 2,026,000 bushels, showing a decrease in wheat compared with 1891 of 65,000 bushels, a decrease in corn of 1,102,000 bushels, and of oats 460,000 bushels.

The export clearances yesterday at four Atlantic ports were, wheat 382,319 bushels and flour to an aggregate of 600,000 bushels. Exports of corn 244,596 bushels, and of oats, 93,030 bushels.

The exports in the week from the same ports were, wheat 2,262,000 bushels, corn 861,000 bushels, oats, 534,000 bushels. Previous week, wheat 2,085,000 bushels, corn 1,246,000 bushels, oats 270,000 bushels.

Bradstreet's reports the exports from both coasts, wheat 3,603,000 bushels. Previous week, 3,621,000 bushels. Last year 2,500,000 bushels. Corn 1,434,000 bushels. Last year 1,735,000 bushels.

The Markets To-day.

The change in the weather and better indications for the day or two to come has has had a depressing effect upon the wheat markets of this country and prices are lower. The fact that foreign markets came in strong and higher this morning was overlooked entirely as prices for winter wheat in all western markets are above an export basis. Saturday it not a day for large trading and loading up, any way, and that may have helped to mke dull mrkets.

Corn for May in Chicago gives unmistakable symptoms of a squeeze, the price there having been at one time 12c bus above yesterday's closing price. In a general sence the markets are lower, and of course on account of more favorable weather conditions.

Liverpool, Berlin and Paris wheat markets are reported closing higher.

In New York at 12 o'clock May wheat closed 7-8c and July 1c lower. May corn 1-2c and July 1c lower. May oats 1-2c lower.

In Chicago May wheat closed 1 1-8c and July 1 5-8c lower. May corn at 70c, after selling at 73c, a gain of 9c; July 1c lower; May corn 3-8c lower.

In Toledo the business has been less active, and the market for wheat very dull. Under the influence of better weather prices opened about 3-4c lower on the leading future, and after only quite moderate trading the decline was increased 3-8c. On other deals the decline was 1c. On the call June wheat sold at 89 1-2c, July at 87c to 86 7-8c, August at 85 3-4c to 85 5-8c. After the call May sold at 93 1-4c and closed at 93c; June at 90 3-4c, closing at 90 1-2c; July at 87c, closing at 86 5-8c; August at 85 7-8c, closing at 85 1-2c bid.

Cash wheat was not in much demand. Sales very light. Interior dealers are offering more freely to sell. No. 2 soft at 93 1-8c, and at close 93c was the price. No. 3 soft about 90c. Smutty at 82c. Sample at 87c.

Corn—On the call July sold at 48c. After the call, No. 2, 51c bid. No offerings or sales. No. 3 at 49c.

Rye—No. 2 at 82c.

The State of Trade.

New York, May 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review of Trade says: The great floods at the west, unprecedented at some points and prolonged rains extending over the whole Mississippi valley seriously interrupting trade. Yet there is nothing to warrant apprehension that the year's crops will be deficient, or that trade for the year will fall below expectations. In all quarters a confident spirit prevails, and even at the south business seems to be relatively less embarrassed than of late. Money is everywhere in large supply and light demand.

Breadstuffs have advanced, storms giving speculators for a rise a chance. Wheat receipts have been checked and exports continue heavy, and the price has advanced 1 1-2 cents for May. Corn receipts are also reduced, but exports as well, and the price has advanced 1-2c, while oats have risen 1 1-2c without visible cause.

Pork is 50c higher, but lard and hogs a shade lower. Coffee has advanced 1-2c, with sales of 133,000 bags. Cotton in southern valleys has less to do with the advance of 1-16c in price than the covering of speculative sales; with dealings of 475 bales, fluctuations have been small. The great industries are fully as active as usual at this season. Cotton perhaps fares best. New wool begins to come forward and is promptly taken, with slight advances. Sales at the three chief markets aggregate 5,300,000 pounds for the week, and since January 1 are 9,000,000 pounds, or 10 per cent. more than last year.

The iron business is distinctly more active, with larger transactions in all grades, though prices do not improve at all. There is still some pressure to sell inferior grades of pig, but the better brands are strong, consumption gaining upon the supply and stocks diminishing. No improvement is seen in bar or plate iron, but there is more life in structural iron and considerable orders have been placed. Rails are stagnant. Rubber goods are in large demand and the works well employed. The demand for boots and shoes has much increased since the tanners resolved to lessen their output, and leather is stronger, while hides are dull.

Close in New York.

New York, May 21.—Money offered at 1 1-2 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates 487@488 1-2; actual rates, 486 1-2 for 60 days and 487 3-4 for demand.

Governments quiet; currency 6s 109 bid; 4s coup, 117 1-4 bid; extended 2s registered 100 bid.

Trading on the stock exchange during the half day's session was fairly active. The sales aggregated 191,263 shares. Burlington, Rock Island, St. Paul, Reading, Erie, Union Pacific,-Missouri Pacific, Cotton Oil, Omaha pfd., Atchison and Chicago Gas absorbed nearly all of the speculative interest. Rock Island was the speculative interest. During the first hour the market was irregular with slight changes. Rock Island was the weak feature and declined 1 3-8. Cotton Oil and Omaha pfd. were also weak and dropped 1 per cent. each. In the closing hour there was a firmer feeling based on the favorable bank statement and prices closed generally fractionally higher than yesterday's.

Flour generally strong at some advance for special brands: Minnesota extra, $2 65@4 90; city mill extra, $4 50@4 60 for West Indies; fine, $1 80@2 50; superfine, $2 30@3 00.

Wheat opened weak and continued weak to the close, declining 7-8c by noon. No. 2 red winter, 99 1-4c cash; 91 3-8c May; 91 1-2c June; 92 1-4c July; 91 5-8c August.

Corn opened weak and continued weak throughout, declining 1c; No. 2 mixed, 58 1-2@59c cash; 57 3-4c May; 54 1-4c June; 53c July.

Oats dull and weak; No. 2 mixed 37 1-4 cash; 37 1-2c May; 36 7-8c June.

Rye dull but strong at 81@85c for carlots and boatloads.

Barley nominal.

Molasses quiet; New Orleans, 30@36c. Sugar refined, quiet and steady; cutloaf and crushed, 5@5 1-8; powdered, 4 3-8@4 3-4c; granulated, 4 5-16@4 9-16c. Coffee steady; fair rio cargoes, 15 3-4c. Rice nominal.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number, for the United States, 192, as compared with totals of 175 last week and 209 the week previous. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 254.

Live Stock.

New York May 21.—Cattle—Receipts 2,150 head, including 25 cars for sale. The market was a shade stronger. Sales of native steers at $4 00@4 65 per cwt, bulls and cows at $1 90@3 25. Dressed beef was steady at 6 1-2@8c per lb for native sides. Shipments to-day 560 beeves; to-morrow 518 beeves and 4,420 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts 847 head. The market was firm. Sales of veals at $4 00@5 00 per cwt, buttermilks and mixed calves at $4 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 994 head. The market for sheep was steady; yearlings 3-8c per lb higher; lambs firm. Clipped sheep sold at $5 25@6 25 per cwt, unshorn do at $7 00@7 25, clipped yearlings at $7 25@7 87 1-2, southern lambs at $7 60@9 00. Dressed mutton was slow at 10@11 1-2c per lb, dressed yearlings firm at 11@12 1-2c, and dressed lambs steady at 12@15c.

Hogs—Receipts 3,889 head, consigned direct. The market was nominally steady. Sales at $5 00@5 60 per cwt,

Buffalo, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts 100 loads through, 2 loads on sale. The market was strong and firm. Light to fair steers at $3 70@3 80 per cwt, extra heavy at $4 75.

Hogs—Receipts 78 loads through, 30 loads on sale. The market was stronger. Sales of heavy grades at $4 90@4 95 per cwt, packers and medium weights at $4 90@5 00, Yorkers, good to best at $4 95@5 00, do pigs and lights at $4 85@4 90.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 13 loads through, 18 loads on sale. The market was lower for all kinds with a fair demand. Sales of clipped sheep, choice to fancy, wethers at $5 50@5 75 per cwt, clipped lambs, choice to fancy, at $7 00@7 50.

Chicago, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts 9,000 head, shipments 3,000 head. The market was strong to a shade higher on best steers. Top prices at $4 25@4 50 per cwt, no prime steers on sale; common at $3 50@3 85, Texans at $3 50@3 60, cows, and heifers a t$2 80@3 75.

Hogs—Receipts 22,000 head, shipments none. The market was active and 10c higher. Sales of rough and common at $4 00@4 20 per cwt, mixed and packers at $4 60@4 72 1-2, prime heavy and butchers' weights at $4 75@4 85, light at $4 60@4 75.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000 head, shipments 2,500 head. The market was active and irregular. Sales of Texans at $3 50@5 25 per cwt, other clipped at $5 10@5 60, lambs at $5 50@6 50, spring lambs at $7 50@8 00.

Kansas City, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head, shipments 1,100 head. The market for light steers was steady to strong; heavy grades steady to weak. Sales of all grades at $3 00@4 00 per cwt, cows steady at $2 00@3 65, stockers and feeders steady at $2 20@3 10.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head, shipments 2,600 head. The market was about 5c lower; closing strong. Sales of all grades at $4 00@4 52 1-2 per cwt, the bulk sold at $4 40@4 47 1-2.

Sheep—Receipts 900 head, shipments 200 head. The market was quiet and nominally steady. Muttons sold at $4 50 5 00 per cwt.

East Liberty, May 21.—Cattle—Receipts 924 head, shipments 735 head. There was nothing doing to-day; all through consignments. Prime steers at $4 60@4 80 per cwt, fair to good at $4 15@4 40, common at $3 75@4 00, bulls, cows and stags at $2 50@3 50, fresh cows at $18 00@40 00 per head. Thirteen cars of cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts 3,800 head, shipments 4,400 head. The market was active. Sales of best Philadelphias at $4 85@5 00 per cwt, best Yorkers and mixed at $4 85@5 00, fair to good Yorkers at $4 85@5 00. Sixteen cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts 1,900 head, shipments 1,400 head. The market was fair. Prime sheep at $5 20@5 40 per cwt, fair to good at $4 00@5 00, common at $2 50@3 50, yearlings at $4 00@6 25, spring lambs at $6 00@8 00.

Veals—Calves at $4 00@5 25.

Cotton.

St. Louis, May 21.—The market is firm and 1-16c higher. Middling at 7 3-16c. Receipts 50 bales, shipments 300 bales, sales 100 bales, stock 90,700 bales.

Memphis, May 21.—The market is firm. Middling selling at 7 3-16c. Receipts 234 bales, shipments 690 bales, stock 41,664 bales, sales 800 bales.

Wool.

Boston, May 21.—Domestic wool is in active demand; foreign wool in fair request. Total sales for the week 2,000,000 pounds. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are firm at 27c for X, at 28@29c for XX, and choice XX and above at 30c. In Michigan X fleeces the sales were at 25@26c. No. 1 combing wools were quiet at 35@37c. Ohio fine delaine at 32@33c, and Michigan fine delaine at 29c. Unwashed combing wools were in steady demand at 25@27c for one-quarter and three-eighths blood. Unwashed Ohio and Michigan fleeces at 19@20c for fine, and at 24@27c for medium. Territory wools were in fair demand; sales of fine on a scoured basis at 55@58c, fine medium at 53@55c, and medium at 50@52c. Texas wools were dull. New California spring at 17@19c. Pulled wools were very active; supers at 33@37c, and extras at 22@30c. Australian wools were in steady demand at 22@40c. Foreign wools were steady.

Antwerp, May 21.—At the wool sales here to-day 2,600 bales were offered. There was a good attendance and the competition was keen. The better grades of lambs wool advanced 5@10 centimes, and mother wool 10@15 centimes, as compared with the prices of the last auction series. Seven hundred and ninety-seven bales of Buenos Ayres sold at 65@165 francs per 100 kilos, and 363 bales of Montevideo at 75@190 francs.

Petroleum.

New York May 21.—The petroleum market opened weak, declined 3-8c, then advanced 5-8c and closed firm. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales none. June option sales 42,000 bbls; opening at 55 5-8c, the highest price was 55 7-8c, the lowest 55 1-4c, closing at 55 7-8c. Lima oil, no sales. Total sales 42,000 bbls.

Oil City, May 21.—National Transit certificates opened at 55 3-8c, the highest price was 56c, the lowest 55 3-8c, closing at 56c. Sales 56,000 bbls, clearances 106,000 bbls, shipments 133,491 bbls, runs 78,420 bbls.

Turpentine.

Savannah, May 21.—Quiet at 28 1-2c.
Charleston, May 21.—Steady at 28 1-2c.

Metals.

New York, May 21.—Bar silver 87 7-8.
London, May 21.—Bar silver at 40 1-4d
St. Louis, May 21.—Lead—Firmer at $4 07 1-2; spelter at $4 65.

New York, May 21.—Pig iron—Market is steady. American at $14 75@16 25. Copper—Quiet. Lake at $11 95@12 00. Lead—Dull. Domestic at $4 22 1-2@4 27 1-2. Tin—Strong. Straits at $21 25@21 30.

THE WORKHOUSE BOARD.

Awards Contracts—Committees for the Year.

The board of workhouse directors held a special meeting yesterday afternoon.

The contract for supplying the institution with bread for a year was awarded to H. Binkenhauer at $2.70 per hundred loaves, and the meat contract to Jacob Kurtz, at $4 per 100 pounds. A contract for coal was not let.

Peter McGlynn was paroled. Prisoners will be allowed to work about the police station when a requisition is made by the chief of police.

President Dowling announced the standing committees as follows:

Finance—Merrill, Wendt and Jacobi.
Sales—Brown, Jacobi and Merrill.
Buildings, machinery, and repairs—Wendt, Brown and Merrill.
Pardons—Jacobi, Wendt and Dowling.
Supplies and purchases—Dowling, Merrill and Wendt.
Rules and regulations—Wendt, Brown and Merrill.

"TOLEDO DRIVING PARK."

Fine Improvements Made.

The Toledo Exposition company have spent a large sum of money in placing their track in fine condition, and have now 50 horses in training there. They will give matinees every other week during the summer, a big meeting in July, the fair and fall meeting in September. They have issued a gilt edge season ticket, which admits gentleman, lady and carriage to all meetings of the company, including grand stand and quarter stretch, also to drive on the track during 1892, for the small sum of $15. These tickets ought to meet the approval of every lover of the standard bred horse, and sell readily. They can be obtained at the office of the company, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison streets.

TRUE AS STEEL.

Honest John Bagley Is Authority.

His Manly Voice is Heard in Voluntary Praise.

The Wakefield Carriage Manufacturer

Adds a Word to Swell the Majority.

All So Plain That the Man Who Runs May Read.

Mr. J. T. Bagley, of Wakefield, Mass., is a carriage manufacturer whose customers number the wealthiest and most influential men in the union.

Honest John Bagley, as he is called by business men, never did a better deed than when he wrote the following voluntary testimony.

While life is worth living it cannot be too often discussed.

Mr. Bagley had been very ill. He says: "I did not get my strength; head seemed to linger; legs were weak; got exhausted easily; had no courage.

"My wife," he says, in writing to the Wells & Richardson company, "who had used your Paine's celery compound with splendid results, induced me to give it a trial, and now I am as much an advocate of it as she is, for it did wonders for me. It brought me back to my usual robust health again!"

Every woman in Ohio should read the rest of Mr. Bagley's letter carefully. Ht continues:

J. T. Bagley.

"My wife's mother from Connecticut, a lady 73 years of age, who had been quite out of health for a long time, and under the doctor's care, came in July to spend the summer with us, and brought her medicine, prescriptions, etc. After getting prescriptions filled two or three times, when she was about to have another put up, we mentioned to her that we believed the compound would help her.

"She did not seem to have any particular disease, only tired out all the time, completely run down, vitality nearly all gone. She decided to try your remedy, and I brought home a bottle that evening. She commenced to take it, but with little faith; after a few days she acknowledged that she felt better. Before the contents of the bottle were half gone, there was a marked change, and she exclaimed: 'I do declare, I believe this medicine is helping me!'

"She slept better; had a good appetite; languid feeling all gone; cheerfulness returned. 'It really seems as though life were worth living,' she said. Before, she was completely discouraged.

"She remained with us until fall, but did not have another prescription filled after a trial of Paine's celery compound. Her health improved a hundred per cent., and she claimed it was all due to the celery compound.

"Excuse me, gentlemen,

But I Am Enthusiastic

over your remedy. We recommend it to our friends, and they take it. I was much amused and interested last fall, when in a drug store where I had bought a bottle of Paine's celery compound for my wife.

"While waiting for the change, a lady came in and asked for a bottle of Paine's celery compound.

"I said: 'Excuse me, madam, but I see you are a believer in Paine's celery compound.'

"Her reply was: 'Yes, and I have reason to be. After employing three doctors who failed to give me relief, I was advised to try the compound. My trouble was in the hands and feet, which puffed up. Doctors seemed puzzled to know what was the matter. They thought it was poor circulation and blood out of order, but failed to give me any relief.

"'After taking a few bottles of Paine's celery compound I was entirely well, and now I am here for a bottle for my daughter, who is a school teacher and completely run down, very nervous and cannot sleep well. I know it will help her.'"

LATE SPORTING.

Interesting Mention for Lovers of the Diamond.

The standing of the clubs in the Western league is as follows:

	W.	L.	Per cent
Columbus	18	5	.783
Milwaukee	12	5	.705
Kansas City	10	8	.555
Toledo	8	8	.500
Omaha	7	9	.437
St. Paul	4	11	.266
Minneapolis	4	11	.266
Indianapolis	1	8	.111

No games were played in the Western league yesterday and only the following in the big league:

Pittsburg 10, Cincinnati 7.
Philadelphia 5, Baltimore 0.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 1.
Brooklyn 8, New York 6.

We, the Summers, hereby challenge the Strangers to a game of ball Saturday, May 28, at 2:30 p. m., on our grounds, Dix street, near Broadway, for $1 a side. If accepted answer through Monday's Bee. Manager Summers B. B. C.

The National league race is very interesting this year. Chicago has commenced her upward climb and Von Der Ahe remains at the bottom, or near it. The standing is as follows:

	W.	L.	Per cent.
Boston	20	7	.741
Brooklyn	16	9	.640
Chicago	16	11	.593
Cleveland	14	11	.560
Louisville	14	12	.538
Cincinnati	15	13	.536
Pittsburg	15	14	.517
New York	13	13	.500
Philadelphia	12	15	.444
Washington	11	14	.440
St. Louis	7	20	.259
Baltimore	6	20	.231

The yacht Fanchion, of this city, will attend and compete in the open regatta at Detroit on Memorial Day. The Fanchion has many friends in this city who would like to see her come home with a big, fat prize.

Frank Genins, the well known third baseman and outfielder, was signed yesterday by President Williams and assigned to duty under Manager Harrington at Indianapolis. He will probably cover short for that team. Genins was a member of the Sioux City team last year and signed with Von der Ahe during the fall. He was taken sick early in the spring and could not play, therefore his release by Von der Ahe. He is now said to be in good shape and if so he will be a valuable man for Indianapolis.

Billy Lake, the Milwaukee catcher, has mysteriously disappeared from the Cream City on account of trouble with Manager Chapman. This leaves the Brewers in bad shape behind the bat, as Kreig is needed to play third, Rost's arm being in bad shape. President Williams will fill the vacancy just as soon as he is able to do so.

The St. Paul franchise matter has not yet been settled, but probably will be today. In the meantime the team will play in Omaha and Kansas City the games scheduled for St. Paul.

The Rich and Poor | Can save lots of money by furniture during our clearing sale. STOLBERG & PARKS.

THE FINE WAS SEVERE

Thirty-Five Dollars and the Cost

Levied Upon Attorney C. S Ashley.

The Produce Exchange Set-to Aired in Police Court—Judge Sala's Decision.

Yesterday afternoon Chas. S. Ashley was tried in police court on the charge of assaulting another member of the Lucas county bar, Stephen Brophy, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $35 and costs and stand committed to the work house until paid.

Mr. Brophy took the stand and stated that he expected to be licked on the day of the assault. Mr. Ashley approached him, he said, called him a liar and added some bad blankety blank words, then punched him on the head. The result of the punch was visible on the plaintiff's brow and was marked exhibit A.

Jim Southard, Mr. Ashley's attorney, twisted and worked the cross examination in his efforts to make Mr. Brophy admit that he made a motion at the defendant with his finger and said somethnig like "There you sassy man take that," or words to that effect.

Mr. Brophy admitted that he did say something about fighting but he was all primed and cocked to swear that Mr. Ashley did all the fighting.

Mr. Ashley testified that he called the plaintiff a bad swear word and said that to his best knowledge, he had suspicions of fears that Mr. Brophy might have had intentions that doubtless, in a measure, could have been misconstrued, by straining a point, to indicate that some vague thought of hitting him was in the plaintiff's mind and consequently Mr. Ashley was justified in striking Mr. Brophy in self defense. Meanwhile he admitted striking Mr. Brophy seven timesa nd proved himself a great witness against defendant.

Judge Sala said he was sorry that the thing had occurred, but, while he was a warm friend of both parties, his duty was plain and friendship must be put aside. The evidence showed Mr. Ashley guilty and there was nothing left but to impose the fine above mentioned. Thus endeth the first lesson.

A bill of exceptions is to be filed. First step in second lesson.

Judge Sala, in making the sentence, spoke as follows:

This is, to say the least, a deplorable case, not only because it should have occurred, but that it took place between members of the Lucas county bar, whose duty it is to respect and maintain the law, to see that it is maintained by their own personal action; and another thing is that the public expects that the members of the bar will conduct themselves in such a way as to set an example to others.

These parties are both friends of mine. I have known them for a long time. Counsel for the defendant has paid this court a high compliment, and we will say that he has without question fulfilled his duty to Mr. Ashley. Mr. Ashley is about to become a neighbor of mine, on the same street, and only a few doors from me. I appreciate his situation very keenly, more so, probably, than the public can understand; but we have got to deal with the facts and the law as we find them. We have a duty to perform in this respect, and however unpleasant it is it becomes our duty to perform it zealously and promptly.

On this testimony, as we understand it below, we think the defendant at least acted hastily. The testimony shows, as given by Mr. Brophy and admitted in substance by Mr. Ashley, that Mr. Ashley stated that Mr. Brophy would be licked or ought to have been, at noon of the day of this altercation. It appears that a dispute arose out of a lawsuit tried in the court of common pleas, in which Mr. Brophy was successful as counsel. Now attorneys should try their cases in court, and when they step out of court should forget their little bitternesses and bickerings, and by their personal conduct let the public know they understand how to act as gentlemen.

The testimony in this case shows that they went to their offices in the Produce Exchange. Mr. Ashley was there, and in a pretty hot temper. They got to their offices, and Mr.Brophy went to the elevator to go down stairs, when Mr. Ashley came out. Mr. Brophy understanding and believing that he probably would be attacked, upon sight, or that he would be licked, and believing at the same time that Mr. Ashley was not his friend. The testimony shows that Mr. Ashley led in the attacks. No court can overlook that. Mr. Ashley stepped up at the very first remark that Mr. Brophy makes and says, "You are a liar;" an uncomplimentary and unjustifiable phrase for one member of the bar to use to another. Not only this, but it is followed up by Mr. Ashley with the remark, "You are a — — — — —;" which is a good deal worse than calling one a liar. Mr. Ashley apparently had not recovered from the result of the morning's proceedings in court, and he stepped up and called Mr. Brophy a liar and that other remark followed immediately thereafter. That is the testimony of Mr. Brophy and Mr. Dugan, and Mr. Ashley admits it.

The only thing Mr. Ashley says to excuse himself is that Mr. Brophy "squared off." The testimony shows that Mr. Brophy immediately turned around towards Mr. Ashley, upon his using these words, with his hands here (indicating near vest pockets). Mr. Dugan says Mr. Brophy's hands were not up here (indicating on a level with the shoulders); but he did not know whether he was "squared off" to fight or was defending himself. However, they were in this attitude. We think this is shown by Mr. Dugan's own testimony, under the cross-examination of defendant's counsel on this point, in order to get the attitude of these men. He says Mr. Brophy's fists were not that way, towards his opponent's face, but they were down this way, in front of him, describing it pretty nearly the same as did Mr. Brophy.

Defendant's council was very careful in making the examination on this point. And it is claimed that upon Mr. Ashley going out to the elevator some remark was made by Mr. Brophy to the effect that "If you want a fight you can have it." But the testimony upon this shows that Mr. Brophy did not offer to strike; did not move his hands to strike, and that he did not make an assault upon him—any more than you could claim that the words were an assault, and we are satisfied the words did not constitute an assault.

Having in mind the former remarks used, and having in mind the remark, "You are a liar," and the other remark put to Mr. Brophy right in succession—he not having said a word to Mr. Ashley—he did not know whether he would be struck then or not, and he had as much right to anticipate that he would be struck as Mr. Ashley. Without his offering to strike him or raising his hands to pass a blow, Mr. Ashley immediately strikes him right in the temple, and follows that right up with one, two, three, four and five or six blows, without giving Mr. Brophy a chance to recover himself. The testimony of Mr. Dugan is that he did not strike Mr. Ashley or offer to strike him. And the testimony shows that Mr. Ashley, after striking him the first severe blow, followed him around in the hallway and kept putting it to him.

We cannot see from this testimony that there was any assault committed by Mr. Brophy, taking Mr. Ashley's statements also in connection with the other testimony. We think Mr. Brophy had provocation to commit an assault, pretty nearly. While it might not have been justifiable in law, we think if he was up for trial for assault and battery upon Mr. Ashley's complaint, it would be received in mitigation of sentence.

The testimony here shows that Mr. Brophy did not strike him, and did not offer to strike him. He simply squared himself back and never offered to strike Mr. Ashley, who without waiting struck Mr. Brophy a severe blow. He was apparently waiting for an opportunity to strike him, judging from his own testimony.

Even if you could, by stretching the principles of law, say there was an assault —even if the court could go so far as to stretch the law in that respect and to that extent—you would have to say that Mr. Ashley went so far in striking this man this powerful blow upon his temple and keeping it up by further striking him, clearly showed his spite, his temper in the matter, and is guilty of assault and battery, and one that should be punished, too.

Mr. Ashley is a closer friend of mine today than Mr. Brophy. I know him better; but the courts cannot tolerate such actions, whether it is Mr. Ashley, Mr. Brophy, or any other man—or even the president of the United States. It makes no difference what position he holds in society, nor how good a friend he is, we are compelled to say it is getting professional ethics and principles down to rock-bottom when attorneys allow themselves to go out of court and with the power of their fists settle their affairs, when it is once settled by the court. They should not do it.

I am compelled in this case, under this testimony, including the testimony of Mr. Ashley himself, to pass sentence upon him. It is not a technical sentence; it is not one of provocation. The sentence is, that he pay a fine of $35 and costs of prosecution, and stand committed to the workhouse until paid.

The defendant took exception.

TWO add 35 and costs

As soon as Judge Sala's decision in the Ashley case was announced, the following was circulated and signed by every attorney present who heard all the evidence, and not in the case:

"We, the undersigned attorneys of the Lucas county bar, were present at the hearing of the State of Ohio v Ashley and heard the testimony therein; and we do hereby declare, without questioning the good faith of the court, that we consider the judgment therein rendered unwarranted in law, because the undisputed testimony disclosed the fact that the complaining witness was himself guilty of assault, and that, to say the least, the parties were in pari delicto.

"Hugh E. Shunck, I. N. Huntsberger, Wm. A. Mills, Ralph S Holbrook."

MEMORIAL DAY

Program as Announced by Col. H. S. Bunker,

Marshal of the Day—Appointment for Staff Duty—Address by Governor McKinley.

All arrangements for the observance of Memorial day have been completed, and the following official order has been issued by Col. H. S. Bunker, marshal of the day:

Orders No. 1.

The following program of ceremonies and exercises for Decoration day, Monday, May 30, has been prepared by the committee of arrangements and marshal of the day, and is hereby announced for the information of all concerned:

First—The ceremony of decorating graves will occur at 9 a. m., or as near that time as practicable and will be conducted as follows:

Forest cemetery by Toledo Post.
Woodlawn cemetery by Forsyth Post.
Cemeteries in East Toledo by Ford Post.
All other cemeteries in Toledo by Volunteer Post.

Second—At 2:30 p. m. there will be a short parade of the posts of the G. A. R., the local military companies, Camp of Sons of Veterans and the Trinity Cadets.

The first division, Comrade J. W. Green, commanding, consisting of Grand Army Posts, will form on Ontario street, at 2 p. m., in the following order:

The right of the division resting on Madison street and extending to Monroe street.

First—Forsyth post.
Second—Ford post.
Third—Volunteer post.
Fourth—Toledo post.

The division will be preceded, while on the march, by a platoon of police.

The second division, Major O. J. Hopkins commanding, consisting of the Toledo Cadets and Companies A, C and H, Sixteenth regiment infantry, under command of Capt. W. V. McMaken, and Battery D, First regiment, O. L. A., Capt. George Roulet commanding, will form on Ontario street, right resting on Madison street and extending to Adams street.

The third division, consisting of Camp Sibley and Camp Gen. P. S. Slevin, Sons of Veterans, and Trinity Cadets, commanded by Col. H. G. Neubert, will form on Madison street, right resting on Ontario street and extending back towards Michigan street.

The following appointments for staff duty are hereby made and announced, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Major J. T. Woods, Hon. J. H. Puck, Dr. J. M. Waddick, J. W. Cooke, Capt. George Scheets, A. J. Eyster, G. W. Vrooman, Capt. D. H. Commager, J. H. Emery, Col. J. C. Bonner, Major E. W. Goodnow as chief of staff.

The above named will report at 2 p. m. sharp, to the marshal of the day, mounted, at the corner of Madison and Ontario streets for orders and special assignments of duty.

Captain J. W. Greene is assigned to the command of the first division, Major O. J. Hopkins to the second division, and Col. H. G. Neubert to the third division, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The column will move at 2:30 p. m. down Madison to Summit, Summit to Cherry, Cherry to Erie, and down Erie to Memorial hall, where the following program of exercises will be observed: 1. Meeting called to order by L. E. Clark, chairman of committe on arrangements; 2. prayer by Rev. S. G. Anderson; 3. music; 4. address by Hon. William McKinley, governor of Ohio; 5. benediction.

H. S. BUNKER.
Marshal of the Day.

Official: E. W. GOODNOW, chief of staff

WHY NOT | Buy all the furniture needed for the next year at our great bargain sale? STOLBERG & PARKS.

Silk Plush Rockers, $2,.25 at Waldvogel Bros. Furniture Store, 514 and 516 Summit St.

DON'T FAIL TO BE WITH US MONDAY MORNING | The great purchase of Dress Goods—Silks—Velvets and Linens, Will be put on sale Monday morning. LASALLE & KOCH.

COME AND SEE | The solid oak chamber suit for $15.00 that we will offer for a few days. It will pay you to take a look at them before buying elsewhere. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Cane Seat Rockers, $1.50, at Waldvogel Bros. Furniture Store, 514 and 516 Summit St.

Only I will send my Electric Belts and Trusses on 6 Months' Trial, DR. JUDD'S On 6 Months' Trial

If You Wish Health, Address DR. C. B. JUDD, Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC BELT

My Electric Belts are the lightest, simplest, most durable, and generate five times more Electricity than any other. Superior to any Box Battery and Belt combined, and produces sufficient Electricity to produce a shock, and should be used by male and female, old and young. As much of a household necessity as sugar, tea and coffee. Not only a cure of disease but also a preventive.

Butte City, Mont., Jan. 16, 1892.—Within the last eighteen months we have taken in over $1,000 for Judd's Electric Belts and Trusses, and have never had a single complaint, but have had many compliments passed upon them.
D. M. NEWBRO DRUG CO.

Druggist or local agents wanted.

THE CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

"Boys Rights," Ably Championed by Miss Law

In a Paper Read Before the Colloquial Club at Its Last Meeting—The Bee Will Print the Paper in Full.

The last meeting before the summer vacation of the Colloquial club, at the Law kindergarten rooms, yesterday afternoon, was perhaps one of its best meetings. Mrs. Judge Bentley presided, and Miss Cora Law read the paper, ably championing "Boy's Rights." Perhaps some of those who read the announcement of the subject of the paper wondered what kind of discussion would follow an essay on the rights of boys. Indeed, some might think that it did not admit of discussion at all, and that everyone admits that boys have rights. Miss Law, however, questions this and gives very substantial reasons for her doubts. Miss Law is the youngest member of the club, but her paper is one of the best that has been read before it, and for the benefit of members of the club, who were absent, and for the enjoyment of all its readers, the Bee will print the paper in full, later. An animated discussion was entered into, after the reading of the paper, and the interest continued long after the "hour" had expired. The point made in the paper that there are too many iron-clad rules governing boys, in school life as well as at home, with no snow balls, no sling-shots, no marbles on the school grounds, no playing of any kind on the school grounds, and that the great green lawns are for the beautifying of the city and not for the exercise and enjoyment of the children, called forth a good deal of adverse criticism, many ladies being of the opinion that the parents of pupils should impress upon the board of education the fact that they care more for the health and enjoyment of their children than for the decoration of the city.

The ladies taking part in the discussion were: Mrs. Frey, Mrs. Ridenour, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Bentley, Miss Mary Law, Mrs. Martin, of Indianapolis, and others. Mrs. Dr. Stone, of Cleveland, was also present. The next meeting of the club will be on Friday afternoon, October 14. Mrs. Godfrey was elected by acclamation to fill the place on the executive board, made vacant by the departure from the city of Mrs. A. P. Stevens.

The last meeting of the New Century club will be held with Mrs. F. D. Jermaine, 1943 Summit street, next Tuesday evening. A symposium of reviews of the book "Who Lies?" will take the place of the regular paper, to be followed by a general conversation upon the book and its aims.

Joan of Arc assembly held their regular weekly meeting at Clarke's hall last night. The "School of 49" will be held with the assembly next Friday evening. A parliamentary drill will be conducted nad plans devised for the building up of the order.

The Toledo Cycling club will make the sixth run to Bowling Green and return to-morrow. They will leave the club house at 7 a. m. and take dinner at the Ross house at Bowling Green with the "lost Charlie Ross." The club will make a tour to Ann Arbor and Detroit May 29-30. It is also announced that a grand lantern parade will occur in June, and a hare and hound chase Thursday, May 26.

The Woman's Suffrage association of Ohio will be held at Salem, O., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week. The delegates from the Toledo Woman Suffrage association are: Mrs. A. E. Lang, Mrs. E. Bissell, Mrs Judge Harmon, Mrs. J. E. Bailey, and Mrs. E. S. Fray, district vice-president. The president, Mrs. R. L. Segur, on account of the recent death of her mother, and her own somewhat impaired health, will not attend, although her name appears on the program. The delegates from the Political Equality club are: Mrs. C. Q. Murphy, Mrs. Judge Bentley, Mrs. S. I. Moore, and Miss Louise Obermiller. Of course other ladies from Toledo will attend, and anyone who will write Mrs. Lucy Solberg, Salem, O., chairman of the entertainment committee, will be furnished entertainment.

The Political Equality clubs of Maumee and Perrysburg will vote by proxy at the convention.

The program for the three days' session is as follows:

Rain or Shine | It don't seem to keep the people from attending our clearing sale of furniture. STOLBERG & PARKS.

Cotton Top Mattresses, $3, at Waldvogel Bros. Furniture Store, 514 and 516 Summit St.

GOLD NEAR DELTA, COLO.

Citizens of the Town Abandon All Other Business to Locate Claims.

Delta, Colo., May 21.—This town was thrown into intense excitement over the discovery of gold-bearing rock on the Roubedeaux river, five miles west of here and every available team or horse in the vicinity has been taken down there.

Specimens shown on the streets from the new field show free gold in good quantities, and an assay made this morning from rock taken out of one of the claims ran $7,440 to the ton. The ore found is a quartzite formation which can be traced all along the north side of the Uncompahgre plateau.

This rock has been used for foundations for buildings in Delta, and recently A. C. Jensen found good indications of mineral in the rock being put in the foundation of the new bank building, which led to making the present find. Almost every man in town is down at the scene staking a claim.

Come and See | Our clearing sale

THE LANCASTER Medical Institute
OHIO

Write for full particulars.

WE GUARANTEE A CURE.

FOR THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIETY.

No patient taken for less than 3 weeks. Price $20.00 per week. Patients are allowed full liberty. The CURE being accomplished without pain or discomfort. Board can be had in the Institute Building or at private residences convenient thereto.

FOR DRUNKENNESS OR LIQUOR, MORPHINE, OPIUM AND COCAINE HABITS.
HOME TREATMENT FOR TOBACCO.

EDITOR CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN—

Dear Sir: "I am a farmer and have drank beer, whiskey and other alcoholic stimulants for 30 years until I lost all control of my appetite and became entirely irresponsible. I went to Lancaster Medical Institute, stayed there three weeks, and their treatment removed all desire for liquor and made me a new man. I can not say too much for the Institute and my courteous treatment while there. I would be glad to correspond with any person, and give them my experience.
EDWARD REARDON.

WILMINGTON, O., December 26, 1891.

THE DOORS ARE OPEN

The Different Places of Worship

And Where They are Located—Subjects to be Delivered by the Pastors.

At 224 St. Clair street, 5 o'clock p. m. to-morrow, Y. W. C. A. meeting; subject, "Joy."

Unitarian, Memorial hall annex, D. Clas. Cravens will preach to-morrow morning; Sunday school and adult class as usual.

Christian Science chapel, 321 Tenth street, church service, 10:45 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Friday evening Bible study, 7:30.

Martin Luther church, corner of Oak and Woodville streets, East Side, Rev. E. L. T. Engers, pastor: Sunday school at 9 a. m.; English service at 10:30 a. m.; no preaching in the evening.

The Progressive Spiritualists will hold a meeting at G. A. R. hall, corner of Adams and Ontario streets, at 7:30 Sunday evening, May 22. Subjects for lecture will be taken from the audience.

Broadway M. E. Church, 1235 Broadway, Rev. J. H. Bethards, pastor; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m., subject of the evening, "Policeman, What of the Night?" Bible school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Eleventh Street Church of Christ, T. S. Buckingham pastor: Morning at 10:30, "The Salvation of Children;" evening at 8, "The Gospel in Jail;" Sunday school, 12; Junior C. E., 4:30; Y. P. S. C. E., 7. Sunday school at Weber's hall, East Toledo, at 3.

The Oliver Baptist church, Segur avenue, near Broadway, Rev. William Sheridan, pastor: Subject at 10:30 a. m., "Knowing and Doing;" and at 7:45 p. m., "The Great Multitude;" Sunday school at noon; young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m.

St. Stephen's English Lutheran church, corner of Oliver and Harrison streets, Rev. J. W. Myers, pastor: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service, 10:45, and evening, 7:45 o'clock. All are welcome to these services.

St. John's M. E. church, Magnolia street, between Superior and Huron, Rev. A. J. Fish pastor: All the services in the morning as usual, and in the evening Rev. T. Taminosian, a native of Antioch, in Syria, will give an address, illustrating it it by the costumes of his country.

At St. Paul's M. E. church, the pastor, Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, will preach in the morning at 10:30 and in the evening at 7:45 on the great moral questions now discussed by our citizens; other services as usual; class, 9:30; Epworth league, 6:45.

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner Superior and Locust streets, Rev. S. G. Anderson, pastor: Services, 10:45 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.; preaching by the pastor; Sunday school at 12 m. in the chapel; Y. P. S. C. E. at 7:30, in the chapel.

Central Congregational church, corner Adams and Tenth streets, H. M. Bacon, D. D., pastor: Morning service 10:30 a. m., subject, "Jesus and the Sabbath"; Sunday school, 12 o'clock; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 o'clock, subject, "The Constraining Love of Christ."

First Presbyterian church, corner of Huron and Orange, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor: Subject of morning sermon, "A Forward Movement." Sunday school, 12; Y. P. S. C. E., 7 p. m.; in the evening at 8 o'clock, Mr. Timotheus Taminosian, of Antioch, Syria, will give a lecture, in costume, on mission work in his native land.

Grace church, Stickney avenue: 8 a. m., Holy Communion; 10:30 a. m., morning prayers, sermon on prayer; 12 m., Sunday school; 7:30 p. m., the church will be closed, as many go with the choir to the Bartlett Street Christian church, where the sermon by the Rev. W. C. Hopkins is on "Reasons Why I am a Churchman."

Bartlett Street church (Disciples of Christ), J. L. McDonald, pastor: Preaching, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Concentration;" Sunday school, 12 m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; Rev. W. O. Hopkins will tell why he is an Episcopalian at 7:45 p. m. Concert given Wednesday evening last, owing to rainfall, will be repeated Wednesday evening, June 4.

First Baptist church, Huron street, near Cherry, Rev. William H. Sloan, pastor: Preaching to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock; subject, "The Growth of Jesus Christ in Stature;" Sunday school at noon; meeting of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 7 p. m.; preaching at 8; topic, "A Great Prisoner Before a Little King." An after-meeting will be held.

Trinity church, Rev. Charles Scadding, rector: Rev. W. H. Bamford, assistant. The services to-morrow will be: 9 a. m., Holy Communion; 9:45, Sunday school; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer Litany and sermon, offerings for "diocesan missions;" 7:30, Evening Prayer and sermon. Strangers cordially welcome and in the evening will be provided with leaflet giving full order of service.

Monroe Street M. E. church: Class, 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 11:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. At 10:30 a. m. Rev. Ralph W. Munson will preach the annual missionary sermon. In the evening the pastor, Rev. G. H. Priddy, will deliver the first of the following course of lectures on the book of Esther: 1st, The Kingdom of Persia; 2d, Woman's Honor Maintained at the Sacrifice of a Crown, or Vashti Divorced; 3d, Esther the Savior of Her People.

Lagrange Street Congregational church, Rev. George Candee, pastor: 10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Seal of Soushiip;" 3 p. m., Sunday school, C. H. Buck, superintendent; 6:30 p. m., Y. P. S. C. E.; 7:30, the following program will be observed: Opening song; Scripture lesson; prayer, pastor; Our Missionary Letter, Miss Gafill; recitation, Ethel Norton and Irene Scott; The Work of the N. W. E. C., Harry Fox; Duet, Miss Mary Hugh and Marshall Baugh; Result of the Work, Miss Maud Bartelle; song, 65; Christian Endeavor in New West, Miss Nellie Best; History of the Mormons, Miss Rutchlow; recitation, Miss Loma Rampas; The Prospect, John Gafill; questions and answers, John M. Stegenga; recitation, Master Harry Baugh; concluding song, 162; benediction, pastor.

The First Congregational church, St. Clair street, opposite the government building, Wm. W. Williams and D. M. Fisk pastors: Morning service at 10:30. Prof. Fisk's theme will be "The Irrepressible Conflict." Scripture study from Daniel I: 8-21 at 12:15. Y. P. S. C. E. service with preliminary half hour of praise at 6:30 p. m. Evening service of prayer, scripture and song at 8 o'clock. Music from Mendelssohn's Oratorio of St. Paul as follows:

Chorus, "How Lovely are the Messengers"—choir.
Alto solo, "The Lord is Mindful"—Miss Buck.
Tenor solo, "Be Thou Faithful unto Death"—Mr. Howell.
Choral, "Sleepers Wake, a Voice is Calling"—choir.
Bass solo, "O God, Have Mercy"—Mr. Currier.
Soprano solo, "Jerusalem Thou that Killest"—Mrs. Currier.
Chorus, "Stone Him to Death"—choir.
Calendars, containing full order of service for both morning and evening, distributed at the door.

THE GRIP

Leaves its victims very weak and debilitated. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what is needed to restore the strength and vigor so much desired, and to expel all poison from the blood.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache.

OHIO NEWS.

Cleveland has secured a button factory.

The main street of Massillon will be paved.

Six pupils graduated from the Payne High school.

Coal miners at Lakeview, near Akron, are on a strike.

Chillicothe wants to issue bonds to secure a railroad.

John Croul, jeweler at Delaware, has failed. Liabilities $3,000.

Mrs. Frank Miller was found dead in bed at her home near St. Marys.

Colored citizens of Columbus have formed an Africo-American league.

An electric railroad is under construction from Smithville to Uniontown.

Fred Hoffman was held up by highwaymen at Lima and relieved of his valuables.

George Davis, in jail at Ravenna charged with burglary, made good his escape from prison.

The school house at Plain, near Bowling Green, was struck by lightning and badly damaged.

The residence of Heber Blythe at East Liverpool was robbed of $1,000 worth of plate and jewelry.

A committee inspecting the books of A. G. Coover, treasurer of the M. E. church at Wooster, in search of a defalcation, found everything O. K.

J. C. Peregoy has been appointed postmaster at Moscow Mills, Morgan county.

Burglars stole the carpets from the floors of a Springfield church.

Simmons Liver Regulator always cures and prevents indigestion or dyspepsia.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

The democrats of the Ninth Ohio congressional district will meet in delegate convention at

Toledo, O., on Thursday, June 2, 1892, at 11 O'clock A. M.,

For the purpose of nominating a candidate for presidential elector for said district, also to select two delegates and two alternates to represent said district at the national democratic convention to be held at Chicago, June 21 and 22, 1892. The basis of representation shall be one delegate for every two hundred votes cast for the Hon. James E. Campbell in 1891, and one for each fraction thereof of 100 or more.

This basis of representation will entitle the several counties in the district to the following number of delegates:

	Vote.	Del.
Fulton	9,720	9
Lucas	8,493	42
Ottawa	2,928	15
Wood	4,570	23

The delegates to this convention shall be chosen in the several counties in the district in such manner and at such times as the members of the county central committee of each county shall direct.

W. J. COLBURN, Chairman.
C. E. WERDEN, Secretary.

Ohio Central Lines for Findlay
Ohio Central Lines for Fostoria.
Ohio Central Lines for Columbus.
Ohio Central Lines for Athens.
Ohio Central Lines for Middleport
Ohio Central Lines for Charleston

WAPAK GRADUATES.

Wapakoneta, O., May 21.—(Special)—Last night the graduates of the Wapakoneta High school held their commencement exercises in the Union school hall. Following are the graduating class of '92: Clyde Davis, Charles Hunter, Harry Nagle, Gus Kohler, Verne Layton, Lulu Hassenier, Maria Elliott, Claude Doering, Bertha Bitler.

Unfailing in effects, always reliable, pure and harmless, is Simmons Liver Regulator.

T. F. Shipherd, always at home, 1412 to 1416 Cherry St. Come and see me; wear your diamonds, you will not be robbed. If you haven't diamonds you can save money enough to buy them by trading at Shipherd's, Cherry St., Toledo, O.

LADIES, ATTENTION.

Of course you want flowers and plants, and are no doubt desirous of going to the best place for them. Joe G. Gartner has a fine line of bedding plants, and makes floral designs for parties and funerals. Prices reasonable. 'Phone 733-3, or call at 2476 Cherry street.

HALF FARE

To the State Prohibition Convention.

For the above-named meeting, to be held in Columbus, May 24-26, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo railway will sell excursion tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets sold on May 24 and 25, good returning until May 27.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

When you want them go where you have a large stock to select from. At the Toledo Floral Co.'s, 2580 Monroe st., you get everything at reasonable prices.

DON'T WAIT.

Recollect the great sale of wall paper at cost will be continued until removal. Speak quick if you want some bargains.
L. HOERR, 309 Summit street.

Lang & Berger, 613 Cherry st., have a fine line of fancy groceries, cheese, herring, and canned goods. Give them a call.

"NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS!"

IS AN OLD TIME SAYING, AND IN OUR CASE HAS .... PROVED A VERY TRUTHFUL ONE, INDEED ....

OUR GREAT SPECIAL SALE OF BOYS' SUITS the past week has been a GIGANTIC SUCCESS. We have had Boys' Suits Sales and Boys' Suits Sales but the present sale has far outstripped all preceding ones in volume of goods sold. Again we have demonstrated the fact that when we advertise a thing the people have confidence in what we say. "IF YOU SEE IT IN OUR 'AD' IT'S SO"---now goes without saying---we have proved it to them time and again. And now to business. The success of this sale has thoroughly convinced us. THE PEOPLE ARE WITH US, AND WE SHALL STAND BY THE PEOPLE.

OUR LIBERAL OFFER ON BOYS' SUITS

Will stand good for one week more. If you have not already looked our bargains over don't neglect to do so before it is too late—and IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY (you do, of course) call upon us and we will readily satisfy you that ours is the only Clothing store where you can do this. The goods we offer during this sale are no job lots of cheap and poorly made suits, but are selected from our regular stock. The goods and styles are first-class and there is no sham or humbug about the matter. We again quote the prices of our Special Sale of Boys' Suits:

BOYS' SUITS 98c, $1.98, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98.

THIS IS WHAT THEY ARE: The 98c suits were sold at $2.00 and $2.50 (and were worth it). The $1.98 suits were sold at $3.00 and $3.50 (and were worth it). The $2.98 suits were sold at $4.00 and $4.50 (and were worth it). The $3.98 suits were sold at from $5.00 to $6.00 (and were worth it). The $4.98 suits were sold at $6.50, $7.00 and $7.50 (and were worth it).

REMEMBER—You have the Largest and Handsomest Stock in the City to select from.

Gentlemen, Your Attention, Please!

Are you aware of the style and class of goods we are selling during

Our ·:· Special ·:· Sale!

—OF—

$10.00-$12.00-$15.00 SUITS?

If not, you ought to be. We show you an excellent assortment of

CHOICE FABRICS!

Made in the latest and approved styles: the WORKMANSHIP is the BEST and the FIT we GUARANTEE. We have an immense stock for your inspection, and all the popular Shades, Weaves and Colorings of the day are to be found in it.

☞ NOTE.—We guarantee the Fabrics of above Suits to be the same as tailors ask and get $25.00 and $30.00 for.

A FLYER —IN— Men's Underwear!

A GENUINE BALBRIGGAN GARMENT —AT— **$1.25** PER SUIT.

This underwear is grand value and will well repay you to give it a look. The Shirt and Drawers are both made after the French pattern and are well made and neatly finished.

FANCY NEGLIGEE SHIRTS!

This season we have a stock of Shirts for your selection that cannot fail to please. We have many novelties (exclusive with us), and the variety of patterns is unlimited. It is a line which you cannot pass if you desire to have the "Correct Thing."

We have the Largest and Best Stock of Gentlemen's Furnishings in the City.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

WE SHALL GIVE YOU THE CHOICE OF OVER

100 Dozen Light Colored Derby Hats!

—AT—

EACH $1.98 EACH

This lot is comprised of all the Newest Shades in Dark and Light Browns, Tans, Coffee Shades, &c., lined and unlined. The shapes are the latest and most stylish in the market and we give you your choice for $1.98.

☞ If you need a New Hat take advantage of this offer and save money.

☞ We have a Grand Assortment of Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps.

OUR GUARANTEE GOES WITH EVERYTHING WE SELL.

JOHN N. MOCKETT

213, 215, 217--SUMMIT STREET--213, 215, 217

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN OUR PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION

DIED.

BITTERLY—At her home, 640 Division street, at 10:15 p. m. Thursday, May 19, 1892, Mary Bitterly, aged 30 years.

Funeral Sunday, May 22, from residence above named, at 2 p. m. Friends invited.
20may2p

CITY NEWS

Try Seyfang's "New Process" bread.

Damrosch concert at Wheeler's to-night.

A lantern parade of cyclers is booked for some time in June.

Have the lace curtains done at the Toledo Laundry Co. Phone 438.

The best line of watches and lowest prices at B. H. Broer's, 606 S. St. Clair street.

Canoe club meets on Monday evening to arrange the program for Memorial day races.

Official call for the democratic primaries and county convention appears elsewhere in this issue.

Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief association members meet next Wednesday to vote on a change in the by-laws.

Clocks and silverware in endless varieties, at almost your own prices. B. H. Broer, 606 S. St. Clair street.

Heiskell's Ointment cures tetter.

Bicycle boys will take a run to Bowling Green and return to-morrow. Next Sunday Ann Arbor will be the mecca.

Grace Episcopal church fair opens at Memorial hall next Tuesday, and will last all of the week.

The Simpson Chatauqua circle will meet on Monday evening instead of Tuesday evening. The history under discussion will be the events from the close of the civil war to the present time.

Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer of exquisite flavor, is used all over the world. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers. At your druggists.

The ladies of St. Stephen's Lutheran church will hold an ice cream social at the residence of Mrs. Eicher, 406 Knower street, on next Wednesday evening, May 25, at which time they will dispose of the silk quilt, all members and friends of the church are very cordially invited and all will be made welcome.

The worst attacks of indigestion Simmons Liver Regulator never fails to relieve.

All Furniture at Bargain Prices at Waldvogel Bros. Furniture Store, 514 and 516 Summit St.

BASE BALL.
Columbus v Toledo,
To-Morrow.
Go and see a game that will be full of interest to all lovers of the national sport.

ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN

Western Ave. Add. lots will be for sale without advance in price Friday, Saturday and Monday, 2 to 6 p. m., on the grounds or at office, 243 St. Clair street, each day, and Saturday and Monday evenings till 8 p. m.

Woven Wire Springs, $2.00, at Waldvogel Bros. Furniture Store, 514 and 516 Summit St.

Bowels irregular and constipated, resulting in piles, avoided by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

M. Alexie, Mayor of Moscow, who has been commissioned to travel through the famine districts of Russia and report to the Czar on the subject, is given authority to spend 10,000,000 rubles in the purchase of corn and to seize hoarded stocks at his discretion, paying therefor what he considers a just price for them.

Rev. Howard MacQueary is again in trouble with his religious associates. On leaving the Episcopians he took charge of a Universalist church at Saginaw, Mich., and now the Universalist papers are hauling him over the coals for being too heterodox for usefulness in the pulpit of that denomination.

MIDAIR PHILOSOPHY.

There are no vacant seats beside the pretty girl.

The woman who hesitates gets carried to the next station.

The child that rides free insn't satisfied with only one seat.

The bundle you wouldn't have anybody see always come undone.

The lighted cigar you take on board with you never seems to go out.

You can always meet the man with the big feet when you are in a hurry to get out.

The pretty girl hainging on the strap always falls into the other fellow's lap.

It is safe for the man who gets out at the last station on the road to go to sleep.

The drunken guard is good for the company. He always has a big load aboard.

The woman with the new bonnet never seems to get a seat near the looking-glass.

The man who was afraid to ride in an elevated train was run over and killed by a horse car.

Never get into an argument with the long-legged man. He always trips you up before you say a word.

From the way the guards shout out the stations it would seem that their occupation is a poor calling.

The man who has the gate slammed in his face and still tries to get aboard never does it more than once.—New York Sun.

J. FRANK COOK.
DENTIST,
21 Law Building,
Cor. Madison and Superior.

CENTRIC.

"Tell me dear, why you seem so bright,
Whenever you sit down to write."
"For reasons two," and then he told her,
"'Twas the Centric Pen and the Centric Holder."
Get one of

Ernest Reeves & Co., Stationers,
Phone 1271. 223 Summit Street.
75 cent and Dollar Wall Paper, "Elegant Patterns," at 50 and 75 cents. Too much rain!

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Turnpiking.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock at noon of Monday,

THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE, 1892,

for improving Chase street from the center of Galena street to the alley southwest of New York avenue by turnpiking the central thirty feet and providing the necessary drainage, culverts, etc.

The contractor or contractors who shall do the work herein provided for shall be paid for that part of the improvement lying in the street intersections in cash within ninety days after the acceptance of the work, and the remainder of the cost will be paid in an assessment levied upon the abutting property and the tracks and franchises of the Toledo Electric Street Railway Company in one installment, payable in ten days after the passage and legal publication of the assessing ordinance.

All bids must be written with ink and the price of each item shall be written out in full as well as in figures. Each bid must contain the full name of every person interested in the same. All parties filing bids for the matters specified in this notice, must deposit with the city clerk on each bid the sum of One Hundred Dollars. All deposits to be in cash or certified check on a bank doing a regular banking business in the city of Toledo, and accompanied by an agreement signed by the bidder and two disinterested persons, guaranteeing that, if the bid is accepted, a contract will be entered into—otherwise the amount deposited to be forfeited to the city; and in case a contract is entered into, said deposit to remain until the first estimate of work done, (or double the amount of deposit,) is reported to the common council.

Bidders will be required to endorse their names on the outside of the envelope containing their proposal, and what the bid is for, the same to be filed with the city clerk. Bids not filed in accordance with the above requirements will be rejected.

Blank bids and envelopes can be obtained of the undersigned or of the city civil engineer.

Bidders must specify the time within which they will commence and complete the work after the acceptance of their bid.

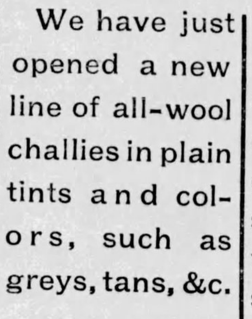
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the city civil engineer.

The council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the council.

SYLVESTER LAMB,
City Clerk.

may-21-e-o-d-2-w



"Black Goods."

This department is still growing with constant new additions. Among the new arrivals in the past few days we note Ravena Cloths, Crepe Cloths, Tamise, Henrietta Cloakings, Grenadines, in plain and striped, Challies, &c., very choice and substantial qualities. Our prices will interest you.

We have just opened a new line of all-wool challies in plain tints and colors, such as greys, tans, &c.

"Parasols."

A very extensive and elaborate exhibit of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas. Plain and changeable covers, with the greatest variety of handles.

NEW CARPETS.
NEW CURTAINS.
NEW MILLINERY.

Look through our line of WASH DRESS .. GOODS ..

NEUHAUSELS BRO'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY

—AT—

E. P. LELAND'S

ART STORE,

327 Superior St

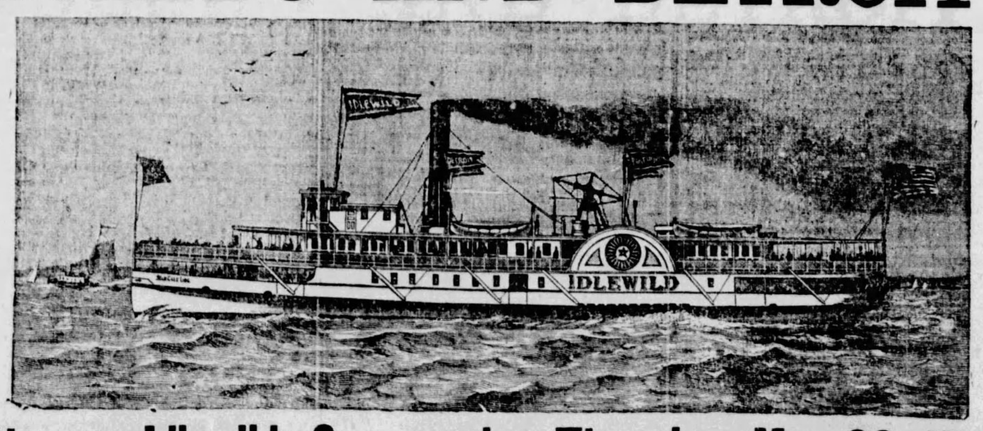
MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.
BEFORE AND AFTER USING.
For sale by W. K. West, Boody House drug store, Toledo, O.

To the Ladies:

Call for Fermentum, the only reliable compressed yeast, and see that unreliable goods are not palmed off on you. By using Fermentum you are sure to have good Bread and Biscuit.

Office, 707 Jefferson St

TOLEDO AND DETROIT!



Steamer Idlewild, Commencing Thursday, May 26, '92,

Will leave foot of Jefferson Street, Toledo, every week day at 8:30 a. m., city time, and every Sunday at 9 a. m. Returning, arrive at Toledo 8 p. m.

EXCURSION FARES, Every Sunday, 50c. ROUND TRIP, Every Week Day, $1.00

Pages 9 to 16. **THE TOLEDO BEE** Pages 9 to 16.

TOLEDO, OHIO, SATURDAY EVENING MAY 21, 1892.

HILL TO COMMAND

His Own Little Forces at Chicago,

And Give His Boomlet Personal Supervision.

He Thinks He Is Running a Caucus,

But He Will Learn a Thing or Two

Before He Gets Through with It—His Friends Cannot Hold Him Down and His Mind Is Made Up.

New York, May 21.—It is asserted very positively here that Senator Hill has decided to go to the Chicago convention and set up headquarters in the interest of his boom.

It is said all his friends have advised him against this course, but up to this time he has remained inflexible in his determination to be upon the spot and run his own campaign.

Hill's determination to go to Chicago was made, so his friends say, after Flower came to this city and resurrected his old presidential boom.

Hill argues it will be no worse for him to go to Chicago in '92 to work for himself as a presidential candidate than it was for Cleveland to go to Syracuse in '82 to work for his nomination for governor.

Hill's friends, however, are reported to be strongly adverse to his taking this step. They urge that such a course would be practically unprecedented and would prejudice against him many delegates who, by ordinary manipulation, could be brought around to him.

He is known to have waved all such objections aside, however, saying that he is a practical politician who looked at affairs in a practical way and that for the life of him he cannot see wherein a national convention differs from a state or county convention, or a ward meeting, for that matter.

He regards all such assemblages as part and parcel of our political system and their importance and dignity does not blind him in the application of any means that may be conducive to his own success.

While, as the country knows, he is not surrounded by timid advisers, all of whom believe in strong methods and who have no penchant for the niceties and amenities of campaign, yet it is said today that they stand aghast at the senator's decision and predicts the ruin of his prospects.

The senator thinks differently. He says that by being on the ground he can direct his campaign in the only effective way. So far he is determined to carry out his intention. He believes in the application of heroic measures and is said to be fairly itching to employ them.

PARIS' LITTLE JOURNAL.

The Biggest Little Paper in the World.

It Has the Largest Circulation of Any Other Daily and Wields Great Influence.

P. Cassigneul, of Paris, son of D. Cassigneul, the distinguished editor, and one of the largest owners of Le Petit Journal, the paper having the largest circulation of any in the world, was traveling in California recently, says the San Francisco Examiner.

Mr. Cassigneul, the younger, is himself on the staff of the Petit Journal. For six years, however, he has been traveling much of the time, and his newspaper work while abroad has been in the form of letters.

He is just returning from a tour of the globe, having arrived from Yokohama. He will remain two or three weeks and then go to Mexico.

Everybody has heard more or less of the Petit Journal and of its great influence in France. It circulates every day 1,200,000 copies and each issue is read by from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 people. It is a little paper, as its name implies, consisting of four pages, with five wide columns to the page.

Not an advertisement is allowed under any circumstances on the first or second pages. These are devoted to the invariable leader, which always appears first in every issue and is always signed by some eminent man. Following this are the news columns, theatrical and art criticisms and other features.

These continue over the third page, and on this and the fourth advertisements and reading notices appear. The prices that are received for them would make a San Francisco business man stand aghast with astonishment.

Ten dollars a line each insertion is paid for every advertisement on the last page, and $20 a line for those on the third page. There is no reduction under any circumstances, no matter how large the advertisement, nor how long it runs.

If the letters in a line of advertising are twice or three times as large or deep as the letters of a reading notice, it costs just so much more.

All these things, and much more, Mr. Cassigneul told last night.

There are three editions of this strange little paper. The first is printed from 5 to 7 p. m. each day. It is for the outside cities of France, like Bordeaux, Nice, Marseilles and other cities.

FIRST TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGE.

It Was Sent Over Three Miles of Bonnet Wire January 6, 1838.

Stephen Vail, the son of the Alfred Vail so closely identified with early telegraphy, says that on May 1, 1844, his father telegraphed from Baltimore the news that Henry Clay had been nominated for the next president. Mr. Vail also says that the first real message transmitted by telegraph was sent over three miles of bonnet wire, stretched around the walls of a large room on the second floor of the now historic factory at the Speedwell iron works, Morristown, N. J.

The date was January 6, 1838. On that day a new set o finstruments was put up and tests were made in the presence of distinguished guests. All persons were then convinced that Mr. Morse and Mr. Vail had laid the foundation of a wonderful discovery. But it was not until five years afterward that the bill appropriating $30,000 for their invention passed the senate and was signed by the president.

CONCERNING LEMONS.

They are as Useful as Tart and as Valuable as Fragrant.

Do you want to know the name of one of the best all-around household doctors, and certainly the cheapest that can be found in any country?

It is Dr. Lemon. Yes, an ordinary, sour, yellow lemon, which you can buy at any grocery for a few cents.

Here are some of the things, according to the New York Herald, Dr. Lemon will do for you if you give him a chance:

Squeeze him into a glass of water every morning and drink him with very little sugar. He will keep your stomach in the best order and never let Mr. Dyspepsia, whom he hates cordially, get into it.

If you have dark and it seems to be falling out, cut off a slice of the doctor and rub him on your scalp. He will stop that little trouble promptly.

Squeeze him into an quart of milk and he will give you a mixture to rub on your face night and morning and get a complexion like a princess.

Pour him into an equal quantity of glycerine and rub your hands with the mixture before going to bed. If you don't mind sleeping with gloves on, that is better still, and help the doctor considerably in his task of whitening your hands. In the morning wash your hands thoroughly in warm water and apply the doctor again pure, but only a few drops of him this time. You must not keep this up too long, or your hands will show such a dazzling whiteness as to make all the other young ladies in the vicinity jealous.

If you have a bad headache cut Dr. Lemon into slices and rub these along your temples. The pain will not be long disappearing—or at least in growing easier to bear.

If a bee or an insect stings you, clap a few drops of doctor on to the spot and you will find yourself the better for it.

If you have a troublesome corn the doctor can be again put to good account by rubbing him on the toe after you have taken a hot bath and cut away as much as possible of the troublesome intruder.

Besides all this the doctor is always ready to sacrifice himself in the cause of Russian tea—slice him in without sugar—or in the preparation of old-fashioned lemonade, than which no drink is more wholesome.

Altogether, Dr. Lemon is an individual few people can afford to get along without.

BOYS' LYNCHING BEE.

They Have an Exciting Wild West Show

And Lynch a Companion in Such a Realistic Manner That He Is Likely to Die.

Ansonia, Ct., May 21.—When "Pawnee Bill's" wild west show came to this town last week one of the features exhibited was a lynching scene. So realistic were the consecutive steps of the art of lynching presented that even the children who attended the exhibition felt that they knew all about it.

For days the feats of the rustlers, with the concluding lynch-scene of their leader, formed the chief topic of conversation among the boys of the neighboring villages, and the frequent rehearsal of the scene so worked on the minds of the boys in Shelton that they determined to give an actual imitation for the benefit of the few boys who had not been fortunate enough to attend the show.

Accordingly, about half a dozen of them set out and five remained on guard while the other sneaked into his mother's house and stole her clothes line. They returned with the line, and then set forth an on expedition against the rustlers. They found one who had volunteered to be caught red-handed—Eddie Gould, 9 years old. They conducted him to the viaduct, made a slip noose on the end of the rope, put it around his body under the arms and swung him off.

Up to this stage of the proceedings the scene had borne a striking resemblance to that portrayed by the "Pawnee Bill' wild west show, but a slight accident to the rope caused the lynchers to look at the face of their victim, who, at that instant, gave a gasp and a groan. To their horror they found that the rope had slipped up and caught the boy under the chin. They summoned aid, pulled him up and freed his neck from the rope. Physicians were hastily summoned and succeeded in restoring him after a long struggle. His condition is low.

WAS A ZULU WARRIOR.

Charles Stevens Tells Justice Lyon How He Transfixed Young Prince Napoleon.

As he stood before Justice Lyon at the armory this morning relating the incidents of a trivial assault case, Charles Stevens proved to be an interesting character. According to his statement Stevens is a native of Zulu, and for 14 years served under the English flag.

The effect was dramatic as he described the manner in which the Zulu soldier s fought with spears and arrows. He made the announcement that he was a members of the company of Zulus that riddled the body of Prince Napoleon, leaving him dead with 14 arrows and spears in his body.

Frankly the negro, who speaks with a peculiar twang, acknowledges that an arrow projected by him may have assisted in causing the death of the prince, and he became quite excited as he declared that no man loyal to Zululand and the English flag would be harmed in that country, but that death was the invariable penalty for disloyalty.

On the side of the man's head is a round, bald spot, which he explains is the result of too close communion with the cannon ball. At no other time had he ever been injured while engaged hrodlihr ever been injured until assaulted by his landlord last night while engaged in a dispute over overha hrdluaoinaoinaoihr dispute over room rent. He confessed to using language that would be permitted in his native land, and said that death would result from the application of such epithets in Zululand. Stevens is a laborer and has lived in Chicago since 1881.—Chicago Mail.

SHORTHAND REPORTERS.

Stenography Not at all Necessary for Ordinary Work.

Some one wrote to the editor of the New York Advertiser, asking whether it was true that a knowledge of shorthand was indispensable to a reporter, and the editor replied: "Some of the best reporters on earth do not know one stenographic character from another. If one seeks only to be a verbatim reporter of speeches, a knowledge of some shorthand system is indispensable. For general reporting shorthand is an incumbrance."

Newspaper men of experience will endorse this reply. The reporter who is accustomed to using shorthand will generally make the mistake of taking too copious notes, from which he afterward has difficulty to select what is important enough for publication. On the other hand, the reporter who depends only on longhand notes, knows how to pick out the essential words, incidents or facts as they come to him, and the result is a condensed array of notes from which a succinct yet comprehensive story is quickly written.—Albany Express.

A GOOD IDEA.

Austrian physicians have recently been commanded by law to write their prescriptions so legibly that there can be no mistake as to what they desire dispensed, the amount to be dispensed, the dose to be given, and their own signature must be also on the prescription. If physicians always did this it would be more comfortable for the dispenser.

BOSS OF CRIPPLE CREEK

The Plucky Marshal Holds the Fort

And Positively Refuses to Leave Town,

Or to be Lynched—An Incident That Caused Considerable Excitement in a Mining Camp.

Denver, Col., May 21.—If there was any proof required at this late day that Cripple Creek is a model of good order it could be furnished by an incident a few nights ago. The camp was excited, there is no doubt about it. Everybody was on the street and everybody had an opinion to express, but notwithstanding all these abnormal conditions the acting marshal of the camp was given the alternative of leaving town within twelve hours by the stage or be sent across the range by the rope route. Could anything be more satisfactory or fair to all parties? Such an instance of logical application of native jurisprudence at a trying moment is without parallel since Blackstone wrote and the Code Napoleon went into effect.

It is hardly necessary to state that the town was dumbfounded, bamboozled, paralyzed and senseless when both propositions were refused. The marshal is still in town, and the people are trying to recover from the shock.

Two miners were desirous of settling the time-worn grudge with nature's weapons and were repairing to a suitable spot when the marshal stepped up and arrested one of them. He objected to the degradation to the camp that would ensue from such a scene. The east might hear of an encounter in a Colorado mining camp without six-shooters and withdraw investments. The marshal was somewhat rough with his prisoner and struck him, with a revolver, in the face. Friends of the man interfered and threatened to take the prisoner away. The marshal drew out his gun. The people fell back and no one attempted to argue with the acting representative of law if not of order. A block further on and the marshal, for some reason, found it necessary as assert his right to the prisoner's jawbone again. Things began to look serious and the crowd, which was quickly increasing, began to hoot and hiss and yell at the marshal, who made a forced march to the jail, a little log cabin.

On his return up town the marshal was followed by the throng, which was still increasing. He stopped opposite the Continental hotel and addressed his enemies.

He challenged anyone to come forward and fight him a la Queensberry or a la Millbank and if the would-be fighter had not a revolver for the latter style he would gladly furnish one. This was pretty strong to a crowd of 1,000 people, but there were no takers. The marshal seemed to own the town. He marched up and down the streets and into all the "tough joints" in town looking for a scrap. He had his gun handy, while at a respectable distance the crowd jeered and hissed.

There was nothing else talked of about town all night and the more the affair was talked of the more did the crowd get excited. Something had to be done.

A gathering was held at the Flagstaff at 10:30 p. m. Several mining men of importance were in attendance. The action of the marshal was dealt with in scathing terms.

"Let's lynch him," shouted a tenderfoot form a distance.

"Yes, lynch him, hang him," came from a hundred throats.

"Don't do anything that would reflect on the town," said Captain Farrish. "Send a deputation to give him notice to leave the town or be hanged."

This wiser counsel partially prevailed, but somehow a committee could not be got together to approach the marshal.

In the meantime the more excited and determined-appearing were getting ready for supreme action. "Bridle Bill" had been giving exhibitions by lassoing an urchin paid to be lassoed, near at hand, and his rope was secured. The lassoer was only too glad to give it up, although his belt was stuck full of pistols.

"Here's the rope! Here's the rope! Let's hang him to the flagpole!" cried the leaders of a detachment.

A roar went up that could be haerd on Mount Pisgah, and it began to look dark for the marshal. The more peaceably inclined hoped that he could not be found.

"Who's the blankety blanked, blank, blank ——— that's speaking of lynching," demanded the marshal, as he walked up to the center, the crowd clearing a wide passageway. He had a six-shooter in each hand.

"Now, come and hang me, you ———," roared the officer, as he brandished the revolvers.

The crowd consulted a very short time, and it was announced that a lynching bee would not be beneficial to the town, and further, that it was not hospitable to insist on an immediate departure from any one in a new town.

PHONOGRAPHS FOR DEAFNESS

They May be Used to Restore Hearing,

According to the Plan of a Washington Physician—Causes of Deafness.

New York, May 21—When Edison built the phonograph he used the human ear as a guide and the constructions of that machine involved the mechanical design upon which the ear is fashioned. Probably he had no idea of applying the invention to the cure of deafness, but science has begun to do that. Dr. G. A. Leech of Washington is a believer in the phonograph as a remedy for that affliction. Experiments at home strengthened his belief and he introduced the phonograph into his practice. He made some experiments in this city at the office of the New York Phonograph company on Fifth avenue.

Deafness, in most cases, Dr. Leech says, comes from catarrh. The passage from the throat to the ear becomes choked and a coating forms on the bones of the ear which interferes with vibration. As this coating thickens and hardens the vibratory power becomes less, and when it ceases the function of the ear drum is suspended. Dr. Leach's idea is that vibratory force applied to the ear by means of a phonograph must quicken the ear drum and affect the coating of the inner bones. Gradually this coating must be dislodged, and with the completion of this process hearing will be restored. This may happen in the majority of cases in about two months, he thinks, with daily treatment of 25 minutes' duration.

Dr. Leech has prepared a variety of cylinders to produce different sound effects. The intensity of the vibrations is under the control of the operator, so that the treatment may be varied, as necessary. The sensation is said to be pleasant to the deaf. To persons of normal hearing the sounds rumble and clatter like the noise of a railroad train. Musical cylinders are not suited to the treatment, although in certain cases bugle calls, cornet solos and the chimes of loud bells may be used to advantage.

Mr. Austin Chamberlain, who has recently been elected to a seat in the British parliament, is 29 years old, a graduate of Trinity college, Cambridge, and in manner and appearance much like his father.

HE WANTED TO WRITE,

But the Editor Wouldn't Have It so Even for a Friend.

"Any street railway accident to-night?" he asked as he halted by the city editor's desk.

"We heard of a little one," replied the city editor.

"Delayed travel, of course?"

"O, yes."

"That't it; that's the stuff!" he exclaimed joyfully. "Where was it?"

"On the Blank line."

The caller looked troubled.

"Hang it! that won't do," he said. "Isn't there any on the Dash street line?"

"Haven't heard of any."

"Couldn't you scare up one?"

"Why, there may have been one. If so, we'll hear of it later."

"I'll write an account of one—just a few paragraphs, you know," suggested the caller.

"You know about one?"

"Well, no, but I can write you a little something that won't do any particular harm, you know, and if you'd publish it, sometime maybe I can do a good turn—"

"Out too late?" asked the city editor, interestedly.

"Yes, that's it."

"Your wife will want to know what the trouble was, I suppose?"

"That's exactly it, and I'll tell her that the cars stopped running, and when she sees it in the paper to-morrow morning she'll believe it and will be sorry for all the harsh things she said and thought."

"I'd like to oblige," said the city editor, betraying great admiration for the man's nerve, "but we can't undertake to settle domestic troubles."

"Won't do it?"

"Don't see how I can."

"Very well,' he said, as he turned to leave. "May every hair that I lose in the next twenty-four hours be on your head."

And he stalked solemnly out of the office.—Chicago Tribune.

ODD GALVANIC CURRENT,

Does Some Bad Work on the Baltimore.

A Costly Error in the Construction of one of the New Cruisers.

Philadelphia, May 21.—Under the keen eye of a board of experts appointed by Secretary of Navy Tracy, it has come to light that a strangely generated galvanic current played queer havoc with the condenser of the new United States cruiser Baltimore. It was when the vessel reached the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, that the discovery was made.

The Baltimore has been at sea less than a twelvemonth; and when the Chilean imbroglio was in its most threatening aspect and the services of the cruisers were in greatest demand, the Baltimore's helpless condition excited a deal of anxiety. The condenser was removed and its interior was found to be singularly honeycombed, as though eaten out by the peculiar action of the saline waters in which the ship had cruised.

The experts have just submitted their report. They were compelled to have the whole condenser, with its many frail parts, removed in order to insure a complete examination. Then they discovered that an electrical current from some unknown source was the sole cause of the trouble.

It was first thought that the current came from the ship's dynamo or other electrical apparatus, but this theory failed when it was found electrical currents ran near, but did not come into actual contact with the condenser.

It was then decided to carefully examine the different metals which entered into the condenser's construction, and it was found that zinc plating, copper tips, brass tubes and other metals in the interior produced a galvanic current, which had been working since the vessel left Philadelphia, destroying everything connected with the engine by which a current could be formed.

The plans of the Baltimore were purchased by ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney from Sir William Armstrong, the British shipbuilder, of $30,000, and the condenser's plans came with them.

The Cramps had no say as to what materials were to be used or how the vessels were to be built, being guided entirely by the plans furnished by the government after the style of warships that the Armstrongs built for both the British and Japanese navies. It cost $16,000 to put in a new condenser, and now the naval officials are hard at work to prevent a similar occurrence on the vessels building here.

EVIDENTLY AN IMPOSTOR.

The Press Club Found That the Applicant Was No Good.

The Press club in Extraditionville has become more particular of late. It now investigates the qualifications of applicants for membership. Lately a man came to work as street car reporter on the Microphone. He promptly applied for admittance to the Press club, and the club as promptly sent a committee to wait on him.

"Mr. Dogwatch," said the chairman of the delegation, "how long have you been in the business?"

"Twenty years."

"Then, of course, you're the man who wrote the 'Jerked-to-Jesus' headline for old Storey?"

"No, sir. I worked on the Chicago Times then, but I didn't write that headline."

"Um-um. That's very strange. But I know you now. You went down in the diving-bell with Tom Maguire at that wreck off Halifax?"

"No, sir. I regret to say I never worked with Mr. Maguire."

"To be sure. I forgot. But, surely, you rode to Merv with Edmund O'Donovan?"

"I never was a war correspondent, sir."

"Never knew MacGahan?"

"No."

"Never lent money to Ross Raymond?"

"No."

"Never knew John C. Reid when he was reading proof in Chicago?"

"No."

"Never was managing editor of the New York Press?"

"No."

The committee subsequently reported to the club that the applicant possessed no qualifications and probably was an impostor.—Buffalo Express.

INCONGRUOUS.

Critics marvel at the incongruity displayed by modern authors, but matters were not better of old. For instance, it is said that Braham was once engaged in the representation of a lyric drama, when, clad in evening dress, white tie, spotless gloves, and bearing a crush hat, he advanced to the footlights and said: "Here I am, wandering in the midst of a primeval forest. Alas, how terrible! But what is this I see before me? A grand piano! Thank fortune! This will beguile the heavy moments until a ship arrives to rescue me."—London Tit-Bits.

ELECTRIC LOGS.

Electric "logs" have been used in the United States naval service with some success. They record the speed of a vessel by trolling a small propeller behind it, the revolutions of which open and close a battery circuit. These breaks in the current are recorded by a suitable device, of which the scale is so graduated as to read the distance passed over in any certain time. This apparatus, while recording the speed between two points, is defective, as it fails to give it at any moment of observation.—Electricity, New York.

A BIG JOB ON HAND.

Cleverton—What's your hurry, ol dman?

Dashaway—I haven't a moment to spare. I've got to attend a reception this evening, and I'm going around to my laundryman to see if I can borrow one of my collars. —Clothier and Furnisher.

A NEW IRON FIELD

To be Soon Developed in New Mexico.

Pure Iron Ore of Bessemer Steel Quality.

There is Plenty of it and the Deposit is Valued at Many Millions.

Chicago, Ill., May 21.—Last week negotiations were closed in this city which it is said will open up a new iron field, the extent and wealth of which has never been reckoned by steel manufacturers. The successful close of the deal is said to bring into association some of the wealthiest mine-owners in the country. The property has been quietly secured and the men who now own the thirty-one mining claims that cover the deposit will put a value upon it anywhere from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. Fifteen millions tons of almost pure iron ore of the Bessemer steel quality are said to be in sight and work has already been begun on the highest development of the property which will include railways and possibly smelting works to be owned by the company.

The ore so described lies in the so-called Hanover valley of New Mexico about 50 miles from Silver City, New Mexico, and 150 miles from El Paso, Texas.

The men for whom the purchase was made are said to be Horace Brock, owner of the celebrated Cornwall iron mines near Lebanon, Pennsylvania, supposed to be the largest iron mines in the United States; Alan Fere Norrie, of the Great Norrie mines, near Irontown, Michigan, and the second largest iron mines in the world; William Harriman, of New York city, of Harriman & Co., bankers; L. W. Barringer, a Philadelphia millionaire; William H. Simpson, of Boston, Fred Crocker, vice president of the Union Pacific railway and the present head of the celebrated Crocker family of the coast; Heber R. Bishop, of New York, a director of the Rock Island railway; John Brockman, of El Paso, a director of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway; Isaac E. Adams of the firm of Adams & Hamilton of this city and a son-in-law of Millionaire F. D. Tappan, of the New York clearing house, and John Brock, of New York, a director of the Reading and Pennsylvania railway systems.

The final papers were signed last week, it is understood, a meeting o fmost of the men interested having been held at Philadelphia the Thursday previous. The closing details of the purchase were arranged two weeks since, when Norrie and Bishop were passing through this city en route to Japan. It is upon their return that an organization will be perfected. Meanwhile a new railway is to be built directly from Silver City to the mines, a distance of fifty miles. It is understood that the men all share equally in the purchase and ownership, and that cash was paid for the property.

L. W. Barringer, of Philadelphia, is the man who has been most active in carrying out the deal, the deposit having been discovered by his brother, D. L. Barringer, a geological expert.

Mr. Barringer says: "In a general way this property has been known to iron men for a long time. It has been known as a copper deposit to the Mexican government for 100 years. The Mexicans have worked it for copper, but little attention has ever been paid to it as an iron mine, although recently a number of claims were staked out and small mining begun. The large iron mines in Michigan and Pennsylvania will not last forever, and the haste with which Brock and Norrie entered into this purchase shows that they possibly look upon the territory as a future source of supply.

Mr. Barringer was at work early last fall, prospecting for the El Paso gold mines. He had had large experience with iron ore deposits, and he noticed traces of ore in the bed of the river which flows through the Hanover valley. He notified his brother, who enlisted Brock, and experts were sent to make examinations.

I am told that the copper fields were found to be more than rich in ore said to be almost pure and of the best quality. It is in sight, and all the mining that has been done by the small claim owner, which have broken up and chipped off the ore.

As soon as these facts were learned the other men joined with Barringer, and agents were sent out to secure all claims if possible. This has been done, and the company that will be formed will own the biggest iron mine in this country.

ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN.

The Period When It Works Best Differs with Temperaments and Habits.

Disregarding states of excitement, which do not come within the scope of the question, the brain of a healthy man or woman living a simple and natural life would be most active as soon as the process of awakening is quite complete. But as the demands of civilization gradually abrogate the processes of nature, the period of highest intellectual activity will vary according to the condition of the individual mode of life. The brain of the literary man or journalist is, as a rule, most active at night, although a study of the lives of the most celebrated writers will, it should be added, disclose a wide variety of period and method of work.

Again, the highest capacities of some brains are only developed during the time that the mind is on the border-land between sleeping and waking. It is then that the brain, shut off, as it were, from the confusing influences of the external world, seems to concentrate its energies upon its stored-up impressions, to review them with marvelous accuracy and scope of vision, and to recombine them into new shapes and projects for the future with a clearness and originality unknown in actual waking life. This faculty is, however, almost entirely confined to the higher orders of intellect.

KILLED BY A COBWEB.

Some peculiar evidences were given yesterday during an inquest before the Liverpool coroner touching the death of Martha Roberts. Six or seven weeks ago deceased cut her hand, and to stop the bleeding she adopted the housewife's plan of using a cobweb. Blood poisoning set in—presumably because there was dirt on the cobweb—and the woman died. The doctor said that death was due to blood poisoning arising from the wound on the hand, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.—London Telegraph.

TEST OF DEATH.

The only sure test of recent death is the absence of heart pulsation, says a physician. Bouchot ascertained by means of repeated experiments in the case of dying persons that the longest interval between the pulsations was six seconds. When there is doubt as to whether death has actually taken place, the body should be examined by an experienced auscultator, and, if, after listening with his instrument for five or ten minutes, he can detect no pulsation of the heart, death has certainly taken place.

MILK FOR LONDON.

London alone requires 600,000 cows to supply it with the products of the dairy, 84,000 of them being needed for milk alone. Some 10,000 are kept within the metropolitan radius itself, in 1,100 sheds, by 395 cowkeepers; and there are probably no fewer than 4,000 horses engaged in the delivery of milk in London.

SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Amazing Popular Ignorance in this Country About Them.

"It is amazing how little we, as a people, know of the history and the affairs of our nearest neighbors," says the Hon. William Eleroy Curtis, chief of the Bureau of American Republics, in an article on "The Progress of the South American Republics" in the New England Magazine. "With the events of the Old World we are tolerably familiar, from the time the serpent entered Eden to the latest eviction of an Irish tenant, or the latest scandal on the Riviera; but a cloud of ignorance has hung over the southern half of this hemisphere, and until recently we have known but little of the progress or the condition of fifty millions of people whose aspirations have been similar to our own, and whose advancement in civilization and commerical prosperity have been their pride and their glory.

A justice of the supreme court once asked me what language was spoken in Chile, and a United States senator in a public address alluded to Guatemala as a country of South America. Until recently the books used in our schools had not been corrected for more than a quarter of a century. The same wild horses that roamed, with flowing manes and foaming nostrils, over the pampas of the Argentine Republic when our fathers studied geography, still embellished the text-books, peared long before the buffalo of Kansas; and the familiar pictures of "the belles of Lima" that ornamented the picture books of the last generation still remained to mispresent a people that receive their fashions from Paris quite as soon and quite as anxiously as the women of Boston or New York.

The citizens of Central and South America have been properly sensitive to our ignorance and indifference, but they have treated us with a toleration and forbearance that ought to make us ashamed; and now that our attention has been diverted in their direction by self-interest, they receive us with a cordiality and hospitality that demand grateful acknowledgment."

A PERILOUS TRIP

To be Taken by Two Foreign Journalists,

Who Will Try to Cross the Atlantic Ocean in a Row Boat—Their Plans.

New York, May 21.—Two gentlemen who recently arrived from Europe and intend to return in a small rowboat are at present stopping at the Sturtevant House. They are C. G. Oddgren, a Swede, and Maurets Wagenvoort, a German. They are journalists and will ma eka tour of the states while their plans are being considered by some American boat builders It is Oddgren's intention, if he can have a suitable boat built, to row across the Atlantic next summer. It is with the idea of consulting the best boat builders in this country that he has come to America. Exactly of what material the boat will be made he is not positive, but it must be light and substantial. Odd gren realizes that it will be no easy task and that his perilous trip has never been accomplished. It is this fact that has led him to undertake the journey.

The plucky Swede is an ahtletic fellow, six feet in height. He is twenty-seven years of age, and has "followed the sea" for years. On July 4 last he started on a thousand-mile trip in a rowboat—going from Gottenburg, Sweden, to Calais by way of the Kattegatt to Copenhagen and by the East Sea and Canal to Kiel, and thence through the North Sea to Calais. During this trip h ewas frequently for days at a time beyond sight of land and without any food except a little prepared meat. When he reached Calais he was mentally exhausted. He was sixty days making the trip and had many perilous experiences.

During his stay in America Oddgren intends to write a series of letters for the leading papers of his country, giving personal observations of the habits and customs of the American people. He will in a few days start for New Orleans.

DIDN'T USE THE CARD,

But She Keeps It as a Memento of the Visit of the Editor.

A clever and well-known woman writer recently paid a visit to an editor to confer with him over a manuscript he had asked of her. As she opened her card case she noticed only one left, which she regretted, having a second visit to make that morning. She sent it in, however, and shortly followed it. The editor was alone, except for a young clerk at a table near the door, and they were soon discussing the article she had written. It did not please him, and after considerable talk, rather decided on each side, she arose to withdraw.

The young clerk had left the room a moment before, and as Miss Blank passed out it occurred to her quickly that she could secure her card, which lay on the table near by. With a slight movement she did so, congratulating herself on the happy thought. But she not send the card in at her next stop. Slipping it in her case when she was again in the street, she saw on the reverse side that the wicked young man had used his employer's time and his own considerable talent in sketching an absurdly exaggerated picture of herself weeping dejectedly over the returned manuscript. The likeness was perfect, the sketch vigorous and striking, and Miss Blank values it highly, as its author may be glad to know.

BOWERS PAWNED HIS WIFE.

With the Proceeds He Went to Europe and She Is Insane.

A shabbily dressed woamn hurried along High street, Newark, shortly after dawn, says the New York Press. She kept close to the house line, and her evident desire to be unseen attracted a policeman's attention. On reaching a vacant lot between two houses she entered it. The policeman followed and saw her on her knees praying earnestly. She was taken to the police station, where it was found that she was demented. Her name was ascertained to be Mary Bowers, of 34 Bloomfield street. Later in the day she was sent to an insane asylum.

Her incarceration reveals a particularly sad story. Several years ago she married William Bowers. The union proved an unhappy one. Three years ago Bowers, wanting to go to Europe, borrowed the necessary amount from Frank Blanchard, an Erie railroad employe. As a pledge for its return he gave his wife. He left his home and has not been heard of since. Deserted and penniless, the woman was forced to abide by her husband's cotnract and has lived with Blanchard ever since.

CAPTIVE REDBIRDS.

The common redstart make a pretty cage bird, though it is not often seen in captivity in this country. It visits Missouri and Illinois every summer, leaving for the south on the first approach of cold weather. It is a beautiful bird, and takes its name from a bunch of brilliant red feathers under the long plume of the tail. When taken from the nest the birds are easily reared, and their liveliness and cheerfulness in confinement dissipate the idea that they are longing for freedom. They have a pretty song, and are in every way so far superior to the canary that it is a wonder that they are not frequently caged and kept.

IT WA SA FALSE REPORT.

Chicago Man—I understand that you have said that I was not honest in my business affairs?

Boston Man—A mistake, sir. I simply said you were not sufficiently scrupulous to jeopardize success.

Chicago Man—Then I have been misinformed. I beg your pardon, sir.—Texas Siftings.

THE EARTH IS SOLID

According to the Theories of Prof. Foster.

He Gives Some New Points on Geology,

And Disputes the Accepted Theory That the Earth Was Once a Molten Mass—Incidentally He Mention Weather.

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St. Joseph, Mo., May 21.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of the dangerous storm wave to cross the continent from 20th to 24th, and the next, also a severe storm wave, will reach the Pacific coast about the 25th, cross the western mountains by the close of the 26th, the great central valleys from 27th to 29th, and the eastern states the 30th.

This being the last storm wave of May, it will be known when it has passed whether my predictions of unusual weather events in May were well founded. Great extremes of weather, great floods and drouths, were predicted to occur following the first of March. On January 15th I said: "In places the drouth will run north of the 40th degree of north latitude, but generally it will be confined to south of that line." In February I said: "I have often published and will repeat that very severe storms will occur on this continent during the three months form March to June, 1892."

On April 8 I said: "Rainfall will be irregular; too much in some places, not enough in others. The 1892 drouth will begin to show its favorite lurking places in April, and the heavy rainfall districts will soon be known."

The Earth's Geology.

I use the term in its broadest sense, which includes all the physical sciences and therefore covers physical geography and meteorology.

A great mass of facts have been gathered and recorded by our scientists, but their theories based on these facts are not satisfactory, because they neither explain present conditions of the earth nor the causes that lead to the great changes recorded in the earth's strata.

Geologists have adopted an arbitrary arrangement of the earth's strata, by which certain rock or mineral deposits are assigned to certain geological ages of the world. The strata that have been examined are supposed to be about ten miles in depth. In one locality, some geologists of acknowledged ability examined the make-up of the earth and called that which he found at a certain depth the "Catskill red sandstone," because it was found in Pennsylvania near the Catskill mountains. It is assigned t oa place about five miles below the earth's surface, and is supposed to represent a certain age of the earth, perhaps millions of years ago. This strata is also supposed to extend all around the earth, and all similar portions of the earth are assigned to that age of our globe, since when about five miles of earth and stone have been deposited.

As an evidence that this Catskill group belongs to that particular geological age of the world, the geologists offer as the only proof the fact that this red sandstone contains fossils of ganoid fishes. The sturgeon is a ganoid, and these fishes have existed from the ealiest age of fishes.

The continents are now being carried into the seas as they have been throughout all the geological ages; the volcanoes are now active as they have ever been; islands and continents are now being formed by volcanic action, vegetable and coral growths as has been the case in all the past geologic ages; sands are now being deposited in the seas together with the remains of sturgeon and other fishes, just as they were when those Catskill sands and gnoid remains drifted inot the beds where they now are found.

Then what right have geologists to say that the Catskill stratum all around the earth was deposited immense ages before man appeared on the earth? May not some of these deposits have occurred in every geologic age since the Devonian? Is it not more probable that these deposits may have occurred and are still occurring in accord with the age of the islands and continents, rather than at a certain age of the earth?

The arguments of the geologists fail in reference to the age of that stratum of the earth, and it also fails in reference to many other strata. Therefore, while the recorded facts in reference to certain localities are valuable and true, the local facts cannot be applied to the whole earth, nor can these theories invented by geologists as to the causes that led to these formations, be accepted without further proof.

The theories now held to by geologists are all based on the mere assumption that the earth was once a molten mass; that it is now gradually cooling; that no animal or vegetable life existed in Azoic time, since when about ten miles in depth of the earth's "crust" has formed, and that when this earth is cooled animal and vegetable life will cease.

I deny this whole scheme and will endeavor to refute that theory by sound arguments based on facts.

I hold that the earth and all heavenly bodies, have grown from atoms by accumulations from space; that the earth is solid to its center; that it has never, since its first organization, been without animal and vegetable life; that it never was a molten mass; that the geological ages of the earth can be accounted for by meteorological cycles; that, in recent geological times, the earth was surrounded by belts and rings of vapors and gases, as Saturn, Jupiter and Venus now are.

I ask the reader to withhold judgment till I have presented my arguments, for I propose to give a better theory of the physical forces that have constructed the earth than that which is now generally accepted; a theory that will not only agree with every scientific fact but with Genesis of the Bible as well.

GORGE SHIPS.

A Few Figures on Some Big Sailing Vessels.

The largest British ship is the Liverpool, of 3,330 tons, built of iron by Messrs. Russell & Co. on the Clyde. She is 333 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 28 feet deep. Her four masts are each square-rigged, but she is far from clumsy aloft, is easily handled, and has run fourteen knots an hour for a whole day. We are much impressed by her exceptional size; but for beauty she compares unfavorably with such a ship as the Thermopylae, or a large wooden-built ship of America having bright lofty spars and decks as white as a hound's tooth. Iron decks do not lend themselves readily to adornment. Next in size is the Palgrave, of 3,078 tons.

The United States ship Shenandoah, of Bath, Maine, built by Messrs. Sewall & Co., of that port, is the largest wooden vessel in existence. She is 3,258 tons register and will carry about 5,000 tons of heavy cargo. She has just left San Francisco, Cal., with 112,000 centals of wheat, worth $175,000. This is the largest grain cargo on record. Another wooden vessel, the Rappahannock, also built at Bath, Maine, is 3,053 tons register, and cost $125,000; 706 tons of Virginia oak, together with 1,200,000 fee tof pine timber, were used in her construction. The largest British wooden ship is the Three Brothers, of 2,936 tons register, built at Boston, United States, in 1855. She is 323 feet long, 48 feet broad, and 31 feet deep. A further conception may be formed of the carrying capacity of such ships when we mention that the Liverpool brought 20,000 bales of jute from Calcutta to Dundee, and the Rappahannock took 125,000 cases of petroleum from Philadelphia to Japan.—Chambers Journal.

THE BEE-HIVE CLUB.

How to Make a Woman's Department

Most Pleasing to Readers—Prize Thoughts

Of Contributors on the Subject—Original Poems—"Who Lies?" Scrap Basket and Domestic Corner.

"'TIS A BEAUTIFUL WORLD."

'Tis a beautiful world we live in,
And love, with its sweet refrain,
Makes seeming bright, the darkest night,
And eases the brow of pain.
But love of the closest, dearest,
Must unclasp the clinging hand,
When the trembling soul goes forth alone
To the shores of the mystic land.

'Tis a beautiful world we live in,
But the balmy south wind's breath,
Passes over the mounds that lie in the downs,
In the silent city of Death.
In this beautiful world we live in,
Not one short hour goes by,
But the anguished cry from some poor heart
Goes up to our God on high.

And yet to this world we live in,
Our weak affections cling,
Though well we know the pain and woe
Its transient pleasures bring.
We cling to its fainting beauty,
In sorrow, pain and care,
While we strive to know the way to go
To a world supremely fair.

That world we all may live in
Lies far beyond the sky;
There is never heard that sad, sad word
From breaking hearts—good-bye.
There is never pain or sorrow,
Nor the anguish wrought by sin;
No Death to blight, the radiant light,
Of that world we all may win.

Oh, beautiful world to live in,
Oh, world beyond the sky,
Where the parted meet, and fondly greet,
To say no more—good-bye;
Oh, hope sublime and tender,
To weary spirits given,
The hope to win, sweet rest within,
The pearly gates of heaven.

HAZEL NUTTE.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

I hold it the duty of one who is gifted,
And royally endowed in all men's sight,
To know no rest till his life is lifted
Fully up to its great gift's height.

He must mould the man into rare completeness,
For gems are set only in gold refined,
He must fashion his thoughts into perfect sweetness,
And cast out folly and pride from his mind.

For he who drinks from a God's gold chalice
Of art, or music, or rhythmic song,
Must sift from his soul the chaff of malice,
And weed from his heart the roots of wrong.

For I think the wrath of an outraged heaven
Should fall on the chosen and dowered soul
That allows a lump of selfish leaven
By slow fermenting, to spoil the whole.

Great gifts should be worn like a crown befitting,
And not like gems on a beggar's hands;
And the toll must be constant and unremitting
That lifts up the King to the Crown's demands.

AUTHOR UNKNOWN.
(Sent by J. B. Tappan to "Lisbet").

"WHO LIES?"

I wonder how many of the Bee readers read a story printed in these columns a few weeks ago of the lady who, wishing to make some sacrifice during the Lenten season, had "given up lying." She had provoked her mother-in-law, driven away her servants, and offended her friends, but she had done her duty, as she saw it, and the task was so difficult that she declared she would never try it again.

The morbidly tender conscience that looks upon the small courtesies of everyday life as falsehoods, must be made rather uncomfortable by the vivid description from authority, we cannot doubt, of the "lake of fire," etc., in which "all liars shall have their part."

Certainly this is a perplexing question. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, would seem to prevent us from even speaking civilly to a person we disliked. If we told the whole truth we should, perhaps, tell him his very presence is detestable to us.

True, it is said that a disciplined mind never harbors hatred, but my observations have been that a person who never hates, never loves. He is either icy cold or weak and vapid, and as valueless as a friend as he would be harmless as an enemy.

So, the person of strong feelings is the one most interested in knowing whether he is violating a commandment in exchanging ordinary civilities with another even though that other is obnoxious to him.

The lady whose extreme ideas of truth and falsehood lead her to make herself offensive to all with whom she came in contact gained no friends, made no converts.

It is never a duty to be disagreeable. If it was the dutiful would be greatly multiplied. The plain-spoken friend (?) who always tells us frankly of our faults is the one we wish to avoid. He is as great a nuisance as the gross flatterer. Good manners forbid fault-finding or the "frankness" that is another name for impertinence.

Sidney Smith said that "good manners are the shadows of virtue;" and a man much wiser than he, has written: "Pleasant words are as a honeycomb, sweet to the soul and health to the bones."

"How sweet and gracious even in common speech,
Is that fine sense which men call courtesy.
Wholesome as air, and genial as the light,
Welcome in every clime as breath of flowers,
It transmutes aliens into trusting friends,
And gives its owner passport round the globe."

LET US BE PRACTICAL.

Lady Henry Somerset recently predicted that "in England woman's voice will be heard at the ballot-box before she will be allowed to speak in free America." We "free American women" hear a great deal of this kind of talk about progressive English women, and we wonder wherein we are deficient. Not, surely, in intellect, or energy. No, but perhaps we are not practical enough. Lady Somerset explains that the hopeful attitude of the two great English parties is due, largely, to the active participation of women in practical politics. The Primrose League was an organization of rich influential women of aristocratic sympathies, very few of whom in the beginning had any desire for suffrage for themselves or any one else. But their work in Tory politics has converted a large part of the men of that party to a belief in woman suffrage and, still better, it has converted the women themselves.

American women have taken little part in practical politics. They have theorized and painted roseate pen pictures of what they would do when they should, some time in the dim and distant future, exercise their rights as citizens of this great land where all are free and equal—that is to say, where "all men are free and equal." But few have tried to show that they were capable of doing good political work; but few have tried to learn how to do such work.

Let us profit by the experience of English women. Let us be practical, and "now is the accepted time." The presidential year is always a time for political enthusiasm and awakening. Let the democratic women and republican women, prohibition or labor reform, of whatever party belief they may be, let them work with a will for the success of that party, and make women in America what they already are in England, a factor in national politics.

THE PRIZE ESSAYS.

It was a wise plan for ye editor to induce the members of the Club to help her with her work in this manner. Right nobly have they come to her assistance. Now she is going to ask them for still further aid. The essays are all in—time up (May 15, you remember). To-day those deemed worthy, are published and two weeks from to-day the prize number will be announced. In the meantime, the editor invites votes on the subject, from all the members who have not contributed and from all readers of the Bee who interest themselves in our methods of improvement. Send the votes early.

A newspaper is the tide-mark of the intelligence of its readers, for naturally it must minister to the wants of its patrons in order to be popular. This supposition granted contains a compliment to the American people, for its newspapers are undoubtedly the best in the world. An editor in a monarchial country, not having the freedom of speech and press, learns to express himself cautiously and many an item which would cast an unfavorable light on the government or its officials is suppressed. Enterprise and push are characteristic of our country, and also of our newspapers; as a result they are bright and newsy. But this is not all that makes them superior to any other paper in the world—what is most important to us as women and fills us with patriotic pride is the high appreciation of our sex, and the consideration shown us, which is evidenced by the fact that some of our best newspapers devote a part of their space exclusively to things of interest to women. Woman's department in a German newspaper would be something unheard of in that country for there she is hardly supposed to receive the papers, except maybe, the bazaar of fashion. Even the great poet Goethe said in one of his epistles that he considered the proper reading matter for a woman to be the cook book. Now there is where I beg to differ from him. I think what woman most needs is something to take her out of the daily rut and to give her higher thoughts and aspirations than the more or less skillful performance of household duties is commonly supposed to do. I would say to the woman of to-day: Do not worry, do not try to accomplish more than is in your power and do not make of yourself a slave to society and fashion. Days and weeks roll by, season after season follows itself in never-changing succession and before long you will be called upon to give an account of your life's work—will it then make any difference, whether your bric-a-brac was as costly as your neighbor's or whether you worried yourself to death with hired help? You may call it religion, or you may call it philosophy—a little more of it, and a little less of the materialism which characterizes our age is necessary to woman. We all know that civilized man cannot live without cooks, but woman ought not to degenerate into a mere cooking machine. To such an one nothing is of interest but what appertains to housework and she prefers the parsley to the violet. Yet I would not have the girl of to-day grow up without a knowledge of cooking as well as of every other part of housework, for knowledge is not only safety, but freedom and happiness as well; and in that quarter may lie the ultimate solution of the servant-girl question. Therefore, I say: A woman's department in a newspaper should, through its influence, help woman to attain a higher standard—morally, by showing her that her place is one of sacred trust, for into her hand is given the bringing up of the children, and by holding up to her the ideal woman—pure, unselfish and womanly, but strong enough to assert her own individuality; her own rights, intellectually, by discussing the topics of the day, be it politics, science or literature, and physically by telling her how to dress sensibly, how to cook and keep her house in order according to sanitary laws and by giving her all those helpful little hints, which every housekeeper appreciates.

This may be asking a good deal of a woman's department in a newspaper, but it would certainly make it an ideal one.

MRS. J. S.
Toledo.

What is the natural position of women in journalism? is a question which has been often asked, and which has been most satisfactorily answered, it seems to me, by the women, who, undaunted by discouragements and rebuffs, have bravely persevered, until the woman's department is a feature that no live newspaper can afford to be without.

Thirty years ago, when Mrs. Croly (Jennie June) applied for a position on the staff of a daily paper, she was refused solely on account of her sex. She was capable; she would be preferred as a worker to men if she were not a woman. At that time men were not accustomed to act with women in a business-like manner. They would stand carelessness, negligence and even drunkenness from a man, because that was in the regular order of things, but a woman in a newspaper office was generally understood to be a "nuisance." Mrs. Croly's first newspaper work was the editing of a department called "Gossip with and for Ladies" in a weekly paper, for which she received the munificent sum of three dollars per week. Subsequently another paper offered five dollars for a column of "Parlor and Sidewalk Gossip." This was the beginning of departments for "ladies"—editors did not like "women." The pioneer women journalists were not given a very wide range of topics. Discussion of new books, it was said, would interfere with the regular "book reviewer;" the same in regard to pictures and the drama. When they asked what subject they could take up they were told, "Dress and fashion." The women journalists of to-day are not handicapped by any such iron code. As social and educational questions have come to the front their experience has become necessary to the discussion and solution of these problems, and it is generally admitted that some of the brightest writers are found among women. "A Woman's Department" no longer means so much space devoted to fashion and gossip. Men have grown more generous; women less frivolous. Women have proved themselves capable of doing routine newspaper work with as much method and precision as a man; and as editorial writers they are fully as successful as the average man. Their greatest successes, so far, however, have been won on departmental work. Now there is an old adage that reads, "Editing a paper is like stirring a fire; everybody thinks he could do it better than the one who holds the poker;" but I think the "fire" that warms the hearts and brings cheer and comfort to the members of the Bee Hive club, is being very vigorously stirred. I can add no fuel that would make the flame brighter, but I might give a gentle and perhaps unnecessary reminder to the sisters, that while this department is designed to furnish something readable and useful to every member of the family, and especially to the women thereof, it is not designed as a substitute for the "Fashion Journal," "Cook Book" or "Family Doctor." We are requested to bring to its columns our best thoughts, our highest aims, our most generous motives, and thus aid in diffusing among its readers the principles of justice, benevolence and charity, which alone give dignity and usefulness to a paper and make it a benefit and blessing.

JEANNETTE.

We, as mothers, sisters and wives of this great land, should have at the head of our Woman's Department a good religious poem; something sweet and inspiring, that will lift us above the cares and worries of this busy life, and give us an insight into that heavenly home, toward which we are journeying.

As the majority of women are home-makers, "Our Homes" should be the principal theme of our department, and this can be discussed under different heads.

1. What we shall eat. As eating is the prime necessity of life, we can furnish each other with good, tried recipes for preparing wholesome food.

2. What we shall wear. Ever since Adam ate the apple in the Garden of Eden we have had to look around us for something more substantial than fig leaves for apparel. We can discuss the prevailing modes of fashioning the pretty fabrics for ourselves and little ones.

3. How to keep health in the home. We can exchange ideas of cleanliness, ventilation, household remedies and care of the sick.

4. How to make home beautiful, in regard to furnishing and decoration.

4. Home Rule; how to train our children, manage our hired help, and other affairs pertaining to home.

6. How we spend our money, as to amusements we attend, etc.

7. How we spend our money, as to charities, educational purposes, dress, presents to our friends, etc.

8. We can tell each other how we spend our leisure hours; the books we read; the authors we like best; our favorite music and its composers; the choice flowers we cultivate, fancy work, and knitting.

Having disposed of the home question, we should have a column devoted to the interests of women who are not so fortunate as ourselves, and are obliged to work for their living.

Under this topic comes the different employments for women and their respective remunerations, and articles on the daily lives of women, as teachers, dress-makers, clerks, typewriters, etc.

And last, but by no means least, let us consider woman's influence in the church, home circle, society, and everyday life in whatever position she may fill.

May we, through the columns of our department, suggest ways and means to each other, by which our husbands, brothers and sons, will be made better by our living?

HAZEL NUTTE.

The woman's department of a newspaper, it seems to me, should be a place where women may have a chance to show what work they are doing to help the world's progress. They should be allowed to describe their work and to consult, one with another, about different methods of doing such work.

Let the doctor describe a case which shows results different from the ordinary case of the named disease and let the lawyer tell of the case in which the decision has been for the good of women.

Almost every woman is interested in some work besides house work and is generally well posted and able to talk or write entertainingly on that subject. Let her write and she will find some one else is also interested in the same work and many times she will be able to make an acquaintance who will help her, whom she can help and whom she would feel was worth more than any amount of knitted lace directions, etc., which could be invented.

So many good cook books are published now there is no need of recipes in newspapers and the space could be utilized to so much better advantage by women.

In all work let the women try to be practical. So many try in a visionary way to do something they know nothing about and when the result is a failure the man says, "Just like a woman, any way." Let the women show they can be practical and can carry a work to its finish without calling on a man and they will find a man can appreciate it when it is well done.

NELLIE WILLEY.
Chicago.

This reminds me of "When I was a girl," and our teachers gave us subjects for our compositions. How are we to find the successful way when we have such diversified tastes? First I read the editorial; then I look for familiar initials or nom de plumes; then I look for tourist's letters. And I want to know what the women of our land are doing? While we are on this subject let me drop a note of warning to the ambitious mothers, with children, who need her guidance and council, all the way along. She cannot successfully toil for the masses and neglect her own home and family. I love to read of Miss Willard's and Susan B. Anthony's work. Yes, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has reared her family. But the mothers with children, I believe, will be of more service to their country, greater benefactors to the nation and power for good in the church of her adoption who has bent all of her energies, her time and talents to her home surroundings.

If I was editress of the Woman's Department I should have first a piece of poetry by Barbara, then the editorial, Scrap Basket, Scenes from Scotia by C. B. Among the Authors, Working Women, Toothsome Tid-bits, Pencilings from Pan Handle, etc., etc. I should leave out all the fairy stories, dress reforms, suicides and—well, the make-up should be as near like the woman's page of the Toledo Bee as possible.

H. A. T.
Adrian, Mich.

It is the happy faculty
Of woman, far and wide,
To turn a cot or palace
Into something else beside—
Where brothers, sons, and husbands, tired,
With willing footsteps come;
A place of rest, where love abounds,
A perfect kingdom—Home.

—London Spectator.

The Home-makers of the Bee Hive club are always interested in ways and means by which their "kingdoms" may be perfected; but it requires something besides "faculty" to convert a cot into a palace. A home, however, can be made with very little expenditure, by the exercise of taste, skill and good sense. If you happen to possess these "happy faculties," you can make home a restful place for sisters, daughters and wives, who need a "place of rest" quite as much as the "brothers, sons and husbands."

Leave one item out of the day's marketing, if you must, but do not let it be the flowers. Not only on occasions of ceremony, but every day let them grace the board. Let the dining-room be bright and pleasant, and cheerfulness (which aids digestion) preside at the feast.

Tin flower-pots with troughs outside for cut flowers, ivy, or ferns, are very ornamental. The plant grows in the center as usual, and the outside of the pot can be quite hidden by ferns or leaves bent over the edge of the troughs. One trough goes round the top and the other round the middle of the pot.

Frames made of gilt molding, which have become spotted or discolored, may be improved in appearance by painting them with oil paints. If the outer edge alone is soiled, paint a band of scarlet or blue, and leave a wide margin of gilt on the inside. It takes very little paint as, of course, it does not sink in at all.

THE SCRAP BASKET.

Vital is all the earth with green,
Trembling with white in every spray
And beat with birds whose singing
Through air and soul is ringing.
Oh! such the glory of the heard and seen
That ear and eye want naught beyond to-day.

For lo! Love comes and takes my hand,
And presses close with word and kiss.
His heart and mine in meeting
Feel Nature's heart a-beating.
We sum the eternal in the moment's sand,
And ask what lies between God's heaven and this.

—Charlotte Fiske Bates in Harper's Bazar.

It is beyond a doubt that the time is not far off when women will divide with men somewhere about equally the activities of politics, more especially of politics which deal with the education of the young, the welfare of the home, and equal standards of social justice between the sexes.—S. M. Gibbon.

Happiness, of whatever kind, needs utterance, prompt and joyful. Sadness and gloom, pain and distress, may well have the shield of silence to prevent their diffusion; but everything that is bright, cheery, and delightful should be shared and spread as far as possible. Yet how frequently is this reversed, and the misfortunes of life are disclosed in all their details, while its blessings are passively accepted without remark! The shadows are eagerly described, while of the sunlight nothing is said.

And this is woman's fate:
All her affections are called into life
By winning flatteries, and then thrown back
Upon themselves, to perish; and her heart,
Her trusting heart, filled with weak tenderness,
Is left to bleed or break.

The difference between Utah and some states is that in the former plural wives are simultaneous, while in the latter they are successive.—Bishop Newman.

He who defers his charities till his death is rather liberal of another man's goods than his own.

The worst prison is not of stone. It is of a throbbing heart, outraged by an infamous life.—Beecher.

Grateful I listen to the generous strain
Of praise and grief, that through the whole world rings,—
But ah! what hand like thine will wake again
The glad old music on my broken strings?
—W. W. Story, in Blackwood's Magazine.

Be yourself. Ape no greatness. Be willing to pass for what you are. A good dime is better than a bad dollar. Affect no oddness; but dare to be right though you have to be singular.

When lilacs bloom, the winds growl still;
The velvet deepens on the hill;
The bee turns giddy as he greets
With long-drawn, happy kiss, the sweets
The lavish, love-flushed blossoms spill.
The daisy dons her whitest frill;
The oriole his gladsome trill
Sings loud, and oft his joy repeats,
When lilacs bloom.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Mr. Riis, author of "How the Other Half Lives," in the May Scribner's, asserts that the lack of small parks and play-grounds in the tenement-house district of New York, and the consequent perpetual tussles between the children, at harmless play in the street, and the police, are the chief forces in the development of the "tough." The germ of the gangs, he says, that terrorize whole sections of the city at intervals, and feed our courts and jails, may, without much difficulty, be discovered in these early and rather grotesque struggles of the boys with the police.

Keeley's bichloride of gold treatment for the reformation of drunkards is to take a trial in England, where it has quite as much need of a sphere of operations as in the United States. The Keeley physicians may be prepared to run the gauntlet of severe criticism in the medical journals, but to this they are probably indifferent provided they have the patients to treat. They are besides accustomed to severities of criticism on this side of the Atlantic. Some of the hydropathic establishments may take up the cure if they find it succeeding. These institutions were primarily intended to brace up tipplers, as well as to be the resorts of the invalid, but in practice the alcoholic victim has no difficulty in procuring as much liquor as he wishes outside, and he either smuggles it within the walls or consumes it in extramural festivity. As temperance hotels the hydropathic houses are not unalloyed successes.

The statistical bureau of the treasury department of Mexico has just issued a statistical abstract of the exports from that country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891. It appears therefrom that the United States are fast absorbing the Mexican trade. The total exports for that year amounted to $63,276,395.34, and the share therein of this country was $44,983,086.37, or 71.09 per cent. of the whole. Next comes England, whose share of Mexican products is valued at $10,882,728.33, or 17.20 per cent.; in the third place is France, with the sum of $3,653,551.33, or 5.77 per cent.; in the fourth place comes Germany, with $2,785,874.86, or 4.40 per cent., and Spain, with $515,193.74, or 0.81 per cent.; then Holland, Russia, and Italy, the three with only $192,851.65, or 0.30 per cent.; and finally Guatemala, Columbia, Nicaragua, Salvador and China, all with $262,264.06, or 0.43 per cent.—M. Romero, the Mexican Minister, in North American Review for May.

The workingman need not complain in Alaska, says Harper's Weekly. Three dollars a day, with board and lodging provided by his employers, are miner's wages. Indian workmen in the mines receive two dollars a day, and "find" themselves. The cost of provisions adds a dollar a day for each white employe to the expenses of the mining company, and with these items in the operating expenses, any fractions of dividends sufficiently prove the richness of the mines. Hydraulic mining begins in May and lasts until October; and unless they are situated in snow-choked canons, difficult of access, the quartz-mills can run all the year round. The great Treadwell mill on Douglas Island thunders night and day, winter and summer, grinding out in the twelve months ending with last May $769,765.80—sufficient answer to all that has been said against Alaska's being or becoming a great mining country.

A lover of books will always take good care of them. He never holds the book by the corner of the cover, never turns down leaves, never lays the book down open, either with the face downward or on its back, and never breaks the binding by opening the book too forcibly. He turns the leaves one by one, taking care not to soil or tear them, and uses the volume gently. It makes no difference if the book be cheap or worn, always he handles it gently.

There are no perfect men, says the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. We have been men and understand the whole tribe. On a clear morning when they are well dressed and the road is clear they look admirably, but none of them enjoy having a passing vehicle splash mud on their newly blackened boots. None of them look placid when some one treads on their sore corns. If you want to find out that no man is perfect, just marry him. But I think that the two sexes are about equal. If you secure for life the companionship of some one about as good as yourself you are to be congratulated. Better have the two blades of a pair of scissors as nearly as possible alike.

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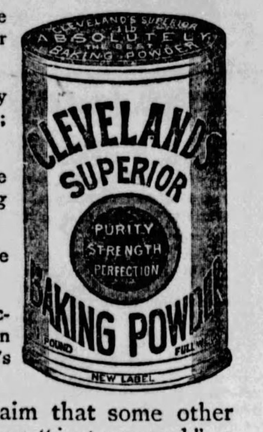

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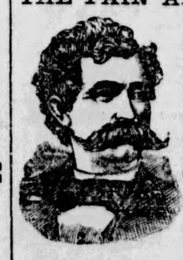

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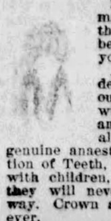

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FROM TOLEDO TO	Arrive.	Depart.
Phila. & New York.	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Balto. & Washt'n...	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|9:45 a m	|7:20 a m
Phila. & New York.	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Balto. & Washt'n...	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	|5:10 p m	|2:25 p m
Phila. & New York.	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Balto. & Washt'n...	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m
Mansfield & Pittsb'g	*11:25 p m	* 9:00 p m

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UNION DEPOT.

Norwalk Division—East.	Arrive.	Depart.
Bos. & Chi. Accom..	9:45 a m	5:05 p m
Bos. & Chi. special..	*7:40 a m	
New York Express...	*10:55 p m	*9:50 a m
Chicago Mail.....	*2:47 a m	
Buffalo Accom.....	7:35 p m	6:00 a m
Norwalk Accom.....	1:40 p m	3:35 p m
Sandusky Division—East.		
Bos. & N. Y. Special.		*5:00 p m
N. Y. & Chicago Lim.	*3:25 a m	*11:55 p m
Chi. & N. Y. Ex....	*1:55 p m	*10:30 p m
Buffalo & Chi. Accom	9:35 a m	5:12 p m
Atlantic Express.....		*4:05 a m
Accommodation	7:45 p m	5:40 a m
Fast Mail.....		*2:55 p m
Old Road—West.		
Chicago Accom.....	*9:15 a m	*7:50 p m
Boston & Chi. Spec..		*7:45 a m
Fast N. Y. & Bos. Ex	*10:25 p m	
Fast Mail.....	*2:50 p m	
Michigan Accom.....	4:40 p m	9:50 a m
Air Line Division—West.		
Chi. & Bos. Special..	*4:55 p m	
Atlantic Express.....	*3:55 a m	
N. Y. & Chi. Lim...	*11:50 p m	*3:30 a m
Chicago Fast Mail...		*2:57 a m
Chicago Express.....		*2:00 p m
Pacific Express.....		*11:10 p m
Buff. & Chi. Accom.	4:25 p m	10:00 a m
Kendallville Accom..	9:20 a m	6:00 p m
Jackson Branch.		
Express	9:15 a m	9:50 a m
Express	4:40 p m	7:50 p m
Lansing Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	9:50 a m
Express	10:25 p m	
Kalamazoo & Grand Rapids Branch.		
Express	2:50 p m	11:10 p m
Express	10:25 p m	9:50 a m
Detroit Branch.		
Express	9:42 a m	7:42 a m
Express	4:48 p m	10:10 a m
Express	8:22 p m	4:05 p m
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON.		
Union Depot.		
Cin. & Ind. Express.	*5:25 a m	10:15 a m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	4:00 p m	*3:30 p m
Cin. & Ind. Express.	9:00 p m	*11:40 p m
Cincinnati Express...	11:20 a m	6:45 a m
Cin. Ex., Sun. only..	9:40 a m	
Find. & B. G. Ex...	8:40 a m	6:45 a m
Find & B. G. Ex...	4:00 p m	3:30 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex...	9:00 p m	6:05 p m
Find. & B. G. Ex...	11:20 a m	10:15 a m

Through solid trains between Toledo and Findlay. Through cars between Toledo, Bowling Green and North Baltimore.

WABASH RAILWAY. Union Depot.		
Pacific Express.....	*8:55 p m	*12:10 a m
Kansas City Express	4:15 p m	10:20 a m
St. Louis Express...	*7:40 a m	*5:20 p m
Defiance Accom.....	8:00 a m	4:45 p m
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Mackinac & Det. Ex.	9:10 p m	4:20 p m
N. Y. & Boston Ex..	*10:05 a m	*8:25 a m
New York Express..	*11:30 p m	*9:05 p m
Detroit Express.....	*3:20 p m	*5:30 a m
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY. Depot—Cherry Street.		
Wheeling & Steu. Ex	6:25 p m	7:45 a m
Washt'n. & Balto. Ex	2:00 p m	1:00 p m
Cleve. & N. Y. Ex..	*9:45 a m	*4:50 p m
Local Freight.....	4:30 p m	6:35 a m
*Daily.		
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW.		
Chicago & Tol. Ex..	12:10 p m	6:30 p m
Mail & Express.....	4:45 p m	7:35 a m
Local	3:50 p m	6:10 a m
TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & NORTH MICHIGAN.		
Cadillac Mail.....	10:20 p m	5:45 a m
Clare Express.....	12:55 p m	2:40 p m
Ann Arbor Accom...	8:55 a m	10:20 a m

Trains leaving Toledo 5:45 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., and trains arriving at Toledo 12:55 p. m. and 10:20 p. m. have Through Free Chair Cars between Toledo and Saginaw and Bay City.

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City R.R.
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
2 TRAINS DAILY TO ST. LOUIS, MO.
SLEEPING CARS, FREE CHAIR CARS.

Union Depot.		
St. Louis Day Ex...	10:20 p m	6:25 a m
St. Louis Night Ex.	*9:20 a m	*5:25 p m
Delphos Pass.....	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO. Buckeye Route.		
Columbus Express...	*9:30 a m	*6:35 a m
O. R. Mail & Ex....	2:25 p m	10:30 a m
Columbus Express...	*8:20 p m	*5:20 p m
TOLEDO, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI. Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.		
Find. & Ken. Ex....	*9:05 a m	7:40 a m
Find. & B. G. Ex....	3:15 p m	10:30 a m
Find. & Ken. Ex....	6:35 p m	*4:20 p m
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL. Depot East End Cherry Street Bridge.		
Col. & Athens Ex...	3:20 p m	10:25 a m
Bucyrus & Fostr'a Ex	9:00 a m	5:30 p m
Bucyrus & Fostr'a Ex	6:30 p m	7:30 a m

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE R. R.
Passengers going via the above line leave from Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Depot, as follows:

Depart via M. C. R. R.....	5:30 a m
Depart via L. S. R'y.....	10:10 a m
Depart via M. C. R. R.....	4:20 p m
Depart via M. C. R. R.....	*9:05 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.....	3:20 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.....	*10:05 a m
Arrive via L. S. R'y.....	4:42 p m
Arrive via M. C. R. R.....	*11:20 p m

*Daily.
Connections are made at Monroe or Detroit with F. & P. M. R. R. trains for all stations on that road in Michigan.

LAKE AND RIVER STEAMERS.

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Passenger Steamers every Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a m, for Mackinac, Alpena, Oscoda, Petoskey, Charlevoix, Escanaba, Menominee, Green Bay, and way ports on St. Clair River, west shore of Lake Huron and on Green Bay. F. N. QUALE, Agt.
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WHAT THE PEOPLE WEAR

Some Interesting Gossip for the Ladies

And for Gentlemen Too, for That Matter.

A Peep at the Many Pretty Things Ingenuity Devises to Make Handsome People More Attractive.

The cyclopedia says that "fashion admits as little of exact definition, as of being referred to any intelligible principle. In every age and country there has been a recognizable costume or general style of male and female attire, along with certain niceties in the shape, color and texture of dress, which, fluctuating according to taste or whim, are known as the fashion—a word which etymologically signifies making in a particular form.

The terms fashion and fashionable are, however, so comprehensible as to include much beyond the sphere of the toilet; as for example, the style of living, speaking, and forming opinions; there being, to use a common phrase, "a fashion in everything."

That clothes make people to a great extent is an inexhaustible truth. They are the keys to the astonishing disclosures of human life, which appear so incomprehensible to many, especially to the philosopher. They are the true, the only means to acquire all that blessedness for which a great part of mankind labor in vain. I have a great deal of reverence for dressmakers; occasionally I visit their establishments and gaze with admiration when I see how merit, virtue, and intellect grow beneath the creating hands, and plain-looking ladies become creatures of artistic appearances. The dressmaker is in a chaos of velvet and rich satin for the high and mighty, and a quantity of materials for business women. So elevated are my thoughts when all these materials take form and become wonderful garments that later, as I pass the old clothes shops it makes me quite despondent to see the richly ornamented cloak, which had been the admiration of the city and the object of open-mouthed wonder, hanging, as an illustration of, perhaps, the want of modesty in some one's creditors. We adore clothes upon the greatest. And because the body, adorned in these well-deserving robes, appears to us of unimportance and of little consequence, so our duty binds us to assume a respectful demeanor when we see these clothes without their accidental bodies.

White alpaca is in vogue again.

Scarfs are not considered elegant for the tea-table.

At swell lunches bullion and wafers are being served in the refreshment line.

French sateen is preferred to silk for waist linings by many because it is cooler and wears better.

Peanuts have been added to the list of delicacies for serving at evening companies. These are very nice salted.

Bead fringes are produced to match all bead passementeries, but their use is limited to carriage and reception costumes.

Some of the latest things in the stationery line are distressingly vivid: deep pink, turquoise blue, nile green and heliotrope.

Feather trimmings are still very fashionable, and many less costly kinds are now used in addition to the ostrich, and used too, in their natural colors.

The colored embroideries now offered differ from any heretofore produced. Floral effects are executed very skillfully and threads of color are introduced, with results.

The lack of a complete tea service need not debar any one from offering tea to afternoon callers. Indeed, many hostesses prefer to have it served on a tray with the cups and saucers.

There is a fancy for making black net dresses over changeable silk, putting the net plainly on a silk bell skirt, with a ruche of lace at the foot. The waist is then a lace corselet, with guimpe and large sleeves of the silk.

In colored passementeries Persian effects are produced with the most exquisitely tinted and shaded beads. Tinsel is excluded from all colored trimmings, with the result that this class of decorations have a more refined appearance than heretofore.

It is said that violet-eyed girls will head the procession in the sweet "garden of girls"—and that violets are to be worn in every imaginable manner. Thus far fashion has not devised a means whereby black eyes may suddenly become violet, but nothing is impossible, although many things are improbable.

For the summer blouse waist a pretty material, and one which has the distinction of being new, is a creamy white silk with velvet dots scattered over it. The silk comes with the velvet spot in all the delicate shades. The "Nuremburg" sleeve, caught in at the wrist and leaving a frill beyond, is a favorite for summer gowns. The frill is of lace. Gray and yellow is a new combination of color much worn. Bodices and skirts to be in fashion must be unlike in color. A dainty costume is of gray crepon, the full bodice, of cream crepon, being embroidered in silk with tiny pink rosebuds. Ribbon six or seven inches wide is used to form a corselet belt and is worn with almost every style of gown.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN.

The sack suit prevails for business wear.

For general wear the stiff felt derby hats are popular.

Rough, dull, unfinished black worsteds are used almost entirely for evening suits.

Business and traveling suits worn by men during the spring are mostly of checks in light cambridge and Oxford grays.

Black silk hats for spring and summer differ from those of last season in having the crown more bell-shaped and only six inches and one-eighth high.

In canes the large ones with Prince of Wales crook, capped with silver and ornamented below with a slight band of silver—a horseshoe, spider or fleur-de-lis are popular.

MILLINERY.

Bonnets made of jeweled guimp are pretty and stylish.

Posey hats are especially becoming to the young and fair.

Striking hats or extreme styles in bonnets should be avoided.

Round hats in very womanish styles are affected by young ladies for street wear.

The King of Siam has sent his magnificent collection of jewels to Europe to be sold.

Platinum ore has been discovered in west Dakota and is worth $25 and $30 an ounce.

Conservative millinery comes out in the half-cottage bonnet and toque shapes, of which our best-dressed women seem never to tire.

In stick pins the latest thing out is the interrogation point. Quite a suggestive present for a lady from a gentleman friend.

At one of our popular jewelers, who makes a specialty of fraternity goods, are to be found watches for society men, with dials representing the order to which they belong.

A millinery eccentricity is a very long, full veil drawn around the hat and falling in long ends down the back. The front is caught up over the edge of the hat-brim, and fastened by a jeweled ornament. The effect is somewhat suggestive of blinkers, but if it is fashionable even that will be excused.

JEWELRY FADS.

Enamel flower pins are charming.

Enamel lace pins with pearl centers come in colors to match the gown.

Lace pins of enameled forget-me-nots and pearl centers are dainty and popular.

A pansy in enamel, set in a crescent of pink pearls, is among the latest novelties.

The fleur-de-lis still takes the lead in small articles of jewelry. It is both beautiful and historical.

Old-fashioned jewelry is coming into use again. Everything that is quaint and old-timey in this line will be very popular this season.

A very handsome pin consists of white enamel bow knot, one end of which is caught up with a diamond star. The same design comes in gold.

Among the revivals are the old-time rings in hoop shape set with diamonds. The diamonds are placed in a row with just gold enough to form a setting.

FADS FOUND AT CHINA DEALERS' STORES IN TOLEDO.

Tall cut glass vases are fashionable for the flowers of the season.

Belt-shaped sugar sifters come in cut glass with silver trimmings.

Haviland china in Marseilles style was never more popular. A great deal of this is used for decoration.

A large white hat trimmed with a large bunch of cherries (which look good enough to eat) and white ribbon makes a stylish hat for a child.

Salt cups in pond lily designs and made of glass with silver spoons are among the novelties. They also come in china in swan and shell shapes; are inexpensive and pretty.

Velvet ties are especially becoming to elderly ladies; or, if there is the least tint of hollowness about the cheek and throat visible. Where the cheek and ear and throat is pretty no strings need be worn, but a piquant, flower-like face looks all the sweeter "when she ties her bonnet under her chin."

SNAKE LIAR ON DECK.

Here is One That Breaks the Record.

He Tells About the Great and Wonderful Pump Snakes of Central Dakota.

In Central Dakota on the "Missouri Bottoms" there exists one of nature's strangest freaks, says Fire and Water. The settlers term it the "pump snake." How it came there and where it came from is yet unknown. It first made its appearance in Emmons county in the spring of 1886. A full-grown pump snake measures about 16 feet in length and about 3 inches in diameter. They are of gregarious habits, roaming the prairies in large herds, as many as 300 having been counted in a single flock. In dissecting one of these reptiles there is found a tube, which extends from the root of the jaw to the extremity of the tail, and terminates in an opening. This tube is about 2 inches in diameter, and lined with a tough, yielding substance similar to rubber. The pump snake is easily trained to answer the call of a man. The inhabitants of this section trap them in large numbers.

A farmer on Cat Tail Creek has a flock of twenty pump snakes trained in a remarkable degree of proficiency. At the blast of a whistle the snakes assemble on the banks of the creek. The leader—there is always a leader to the herd of these snakes, who is selected by two-thirds majority—dashes into the water of the creek, leaving only the extremeiv of its tail on the bank. Anotehr snake immediately grasps the end of the leader's tail in its jaws, a third snake takes a hold of the second's snakes tail in a similar manner, and so on, extending to the water trough in the cattle yards, 300 feet away. The leading snake begins to swallow or pump the water of the creek, which passes through the long line of snakes, as it would through a hose, and falls in a heavy stream in the trough.

The agriculturist told of an extraordinary circumstance which occurred a short time ago. While working in the field near his home he observed flames issuing from the roof of his barn. Wild with excitement he hurried to the burning building, only to see that it was a hopeless task for himself alone to attempt to extinguish the flames. In despair he gazed on the destruction. Suddenly he haerd a loud rustling in the tall grass, whence issued his herd of pump snakes on the run. The leader hurled himself into the creek, the rest instantly adjusting themselves heads and tails from the creek to the burning building. The last snake standing on its head, waved its long and flexible body, from the tail of which issued a stream of water that was thrown with terrific force on the burning building. Back and forth dashed the tail end of the living hose, squirting the water where it would do the most good, while the loud pumping of the leader could be heard above the roar of the conflagration. Within fifteen minutes the last spark was out. Then, and not until then, did the pump snakes quit work. They were completely exhausted, the leader having fainted dead away. The main part of the building and its contents were saved, thanks to the presence of mind of these wonderful snakes.

DRUMMERS IN POLITICS.

Commercial Travellers After a Kansas Congressman.

They Take Exception to One of His Speeches and Have Resolved to Defeat Him.

Topeka, May 21.—The traveling men of the state have left at all the hotels in this congressional district copies of the Congressional Record of March 4, marked: "For commercial travelers interested in the rate question, see page 1768. Please do not carry away."

This is the beginning of the fight which the commercial travelers have inaugurated against John G. Otis, congressman from this district.

The page to which each drummer's attention is called reports Otis' speech opposing a bill affecting railroad transportation which made an exception of railroad employees and commercial travelers. The Fourth district congressman said: "I would like to inquire who are commercial travelers? Can the committee reporting the bill inform this body who are commercial travelers? We call them in our country 'commercial tramps" and we think that is a more appropriate name for them. We belong to that honorable organization, the Patrons of Husbandry, that for twenty years has adopted the principle of co-operation in trade and we believe that these commercial travelers are a useless excrescence upon the whole commercial system. We are opposed to them on general principles and especially are we opposed to giving them any special privileges which this bill assuredly does."

At the commercial travelers' state convention at Emporia one of the interesting features was their organization to beat Otis. No public man has ever succeeded in arousing such implacable hatred in a short time as Otis. Every dining room girl in the district is fighting Otis, and it makes little difference whether a hotel guest calls for "beefsteak, mutton chops or fried ham," he will not get it unless he promises to vote against the return of the drummers' defamer to congress.

A CONFUSING AFTERTHOUGHT.

A widower took a young lady into his confidence by saying: "You know, of course, I have three children. Now, this lady of whom we are speaking is charming. I—I like her. That she is a widow is no objection in my mind to marrying her, but I do not like the idea of her children."

"Of course not. You can supply your own!" exclaimed the young lady.

To which the widower replied with enthusiasm: "Exactly!"

Then there was a deadly pause, followed by the exit of the young lady through one door and the widower through another.—Washington Post.

THE DIFFERENCE.

A little boy was reading a newspaper. Looking up he said:

"Town councillors are called city fathers, aren't they, pa?"

"Yes, my son."

"Well, what's the difference between them and other fathers?"

"The difference is very similar. As a general thing the sons run in debt and their fathers have to pay, but the city fathers contract debts, and their sons and even heir grandsons have to pay. That's the difference, my son!"—Boston Herald.

In the tombs of the Pharaohs have been found very curious representations of the human eye in gold. Some of them are left eyes and others right. They are beautifully executed, the brows, lids and pupils being carved out of little rectangular pieces of metal.

REV. GEORGE CANDEE.

Discourses on the Topic, "Why Am I a Congregationalist?"

At the Bartlett Street Disciple Church.

Third of the Denominational Sermons Delivered Under the Recent Arrangement.

Rev. George Candee, pastor of the Lagrange Street Congregational church, occupied the pulpit at the Bartlett Street Disciple church, last Sunday night, and gave his reasons for being a Congregationalist. His first declaration was:

"I was not free born; I bought this freedom at a great price of investigation and laborious research."

"And," continued the reverend gentleman, "if I hurt your feelings, I expect to reach the other fellow's in the course of my remarks." He then proceeded with his sermon.

Col. iv:5—"And the Church which is in his house."

I am a Congregationalist because the polity, dogtrine and usages of a Congregational church are identical with those of a Christain church as set forth in the New Testament, and I regard that as a divinely authorized pattern.

A Christian church is an organized body of believers, divinely endowed with authority to receive, discipline or excommunicate its own members; and also to receive or reject its own religious teachers.

It is a congregation of Christian believers, organized in any given locality, for the purposes of fellowship and worship, and is responsible to Christ alone for its faith and practice. This is Congregationalism. And while it grants equal liberty and authority to all, it reqiures that each shall submit to the decision of the many—shall submit to the church as a duty to Christ, unless the church enjoins some faith or partcice which would require a violation of individual conscience.

However, while this polity recognizes no power in any man or ecclesiastical body above the local church to decide any point of faith or case of discipline for the church, it does recognize the right and even the duty, in some cases, to invite other men or churches to act as counselors, as "in the multitude of counselors is safety." But the spirit and genius of th's New Testament polity is to recognize the Spirit presence of the risen Christ among His churches, and the individual responsibility of the churches to Him for all their organic acts.

This tends to inspire in each member a sense of dependence upon Christ rather than upon some supposed human superior.

It inspires a sense of personal responsibility to Him, and this sense of the presence of Christ, and, hence of responsibility to Him, tends to develop Christian faith and manhood as no allegiance to human superiors could do.

But this polity is plainly recognized in the New Testament as the Apostolic polity of church organization and government.

In the New Testament the term church is applied to local congregations of believers, and to no other kind of organizations. As in Acts xiv:27, "And when they had come and gathered the church together they rehearsed all that God had done with them, and how He had opened the door of faith unto the Gentiles."

This congregation of believers at Antioch is called the church.

Acts xv:4, "And when they were come to Jerusalem they were received of the church and of the Apostles and Elders, and they declared all things that God had done with them."

They were received of the church, and Apostles, and Elders. The church is here recognized as distinct from the Apostles and Elders. The Apostles and Elders may have belonged to the church, (probably did), but they did not constitute the church. The church here means the congregation or body of believers at Jerusalem.

1 Cor. xiv:4, "He that speaketh in an unknown tongue edifieth himself: but he that prophesieth edifieth the church." Verse 23, "If therefore the whole church be come together in one place, and all speak with tongues, and there come in those that are unlearned or unbelievers, will they not say that ye are mad?" It is evident that the term church in these passages refers to the whole congregation of believers in a particular locality.

1 Cor. i:2: Paul writes "Unto the church of God which is at Corinth, to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints." Here the sanctified in Christ, those that are called to be saints at Corinth are the church in that locality. Col iv:15: "Salute the brethren that are in Ladoicea, and Nymphas, and the church which is in his house." Certainly this church is a local body.

The references to such distinct local churches are very numerous. Paul speaks of teaching "everywhere in every church." (1 Cor. iv:17). Not everywhere in every "society" or "branch" or part of the church, but everywhere in every church.

Then, these churches are spoken of in the plural number. Acts ix:31: "Then had the churches rest throughout all Judia and Galilee and Samaria and were edified." Acts xiv:41: "And he went through Syria and Cilicia confirming the churches." Acts xvi:5: "So were the churches established in the faith." Rev. i:40: "John to the seven churches in Asia."

It must be conceded then that a local congregation of believers, organized for the purposes of Christian fellowship, work and worship is entitled to the sacred name of Church; and if this term applies to no other organized body, it follows that these local churches possess all the powers and offices, are capable of performing all the functions, and do bear all the responsibilities, and receive all the honors and blessings of Churches of Jesus Christ.

Hence the fuller development of the argument requires the statement, which needs no proof, that this holy appelation, and these sacred immunities are given, in the New Testament, to no other visible organic body.

The term church is often applied to the general mass of believers, everywhere, in heaven and on earth, but in not a single instance is this sacred name given to any combination of churches or ministers organized into larger or separate ecclesiastical bodies. If such bodies existed in the days of the Apostles, either in fact or in anticipation, they did not receive the divine appelation of churches, and could not claim the prerogatives of a church. Hence this name and these prerogatives must belong, exclusively, to the local congregation of believers. And whether these local churches are Congregational in name, or Presbyterian, or Methodist Episcopal, or Protestant Episcopal, or Roman Catholic, if organized in the spirit, and for the purposes of Christian fellowship and worship, they are churches of Jesus Christ. And the Presbyterian or Episcopal machinery outside of them, or above them, is no more entitled to the name and prerogatives of a church than is an ordinary missionary society. They may be helpful or otherwise to the efficiency or purity of the churches which they environ, but they are not churches. A church may submit itself to the supervision, or even to the dictation of a missionary society, yet that would not unchurch the local body of believers, much less, would it constitute such a missionary society, a church.

So, a church may submit to the authority and control of a Presbytery or an Episcopacy, yet this would not make such Presbytery or Episcopacy a church and give it the prerogatives of a church of Jesus Christ. No, such organizations are not churches, in any New Testament sense of the term. They may own the houses of worship and other property occupied and used by the churches; they may usurp the power of discipline over the churches, and dictate the creed of the churches; they may make and unmake the ministers for the churches, yet all this does not entitle them to any claim to being churches of Jesus Christ.

The New Testament recognizes no churches of Jesus Christ except the congregations of believers who are organized for worship in one place.

There is no suggestion in the New Testament of any such thing as a hierarchal church over and above the local body of believers. And there is no claim for such a system higher than that which is founded on church history subsequent to the New Testament record.

It is claimed that because later history records the existence of some such heirarchy in the earlier centuries, therefore, the Apostles established such a system and called it a church, but happened not to make any allusion to it in their writings. I confess that when I read of so many other ridiculous and unfounded vagaries invented and taught and practiced in the early church by illiterate and uninspired converts from heathenism, I cannot put much dependence on the claim of Apostolic authority for any usage or institution which is so foreign to everything found in their known writings.

No, I am a Congregationalist because I find this polity in the New Testament, and because I find no other there, and because I can find none as good anywhere else.

But I find, further, that all the responsibility, and all the prerogatives of a church are vested in these local bodies.

1. The power of discipline, the ultimate of all governmental authority is vested in these local bodes.

Two passages are sufficient to demonstrate this proposition. Matt. xviii:17: "And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican."

These words of Jesus recognize the local church as an organic body authorized by Christ Himself to exercise discipline upon unworthy members. Then Christ's further statement to the church: "Whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven," demonstrates the divine authority and fearful responsibility of the church to exercise the prerogative of discipline upon its members.

But that this is the prerogative of the local church is further demonstrated by the following passage in St. Paul's letter to the Corinthian church. (1 Cor. v): "In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, when ye are gathered together, and my spirit, with the power of the Lord Jesus Christ, to deliver such an one unto Satan."

(Verse 9): "I wrote unto you in an epistle not to company with fornicators;" (verse 11): "But now I have written unto you not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator," * * * "with such an one, no not to eat." (Verse 13): "Therefore put away from among yourselves that wicked person."

Now, the following points are clearly settled by these passages.

(1). The church is a local body of believers. Only such a body could be gathered together for the purpose of exercising discipline, as required by the Apostle.

(2.) The church is authorized "by the power of the Lord Jesus Christ" and commanded by the inspired Apostle to discipline wicked persons who may be among them as members of the church. This discipline must be exercised by the church. Even an inspired Apostle could not usurp this prerogative. He could tell the church what it ought to do but he could not, nor could any other being, cut off a church member from the fellowship of the church. From the very nature of things, the church alone can do this.

(3). The church is anorganized body, and not a mere loose unorganized and irresponsible assembly of believers, else they could not "put away from among themselves that wicked person." If they were not an organized body they could not be called together to exercise discipline upon one who was associated with them.

(4.) It follows, also, that the church is competent to decide what persons should be received into its membership.

(5.) It follows, further, that it is the prerogative of the church to decide, for itself, what is the Scriptural creed or terms of fellowship. If the church has power to cut members off from its fellowship it must have power to decide upon its own terms of fellowship..

2. Again the local church has power to accept or reject its own religious teachers. This also follows from the individual sovereignty of the church. Elders, bishops, teachers or guides were ordained by the apostles, and by others, in apostolic times, and if they served well, were entitled to receive double honors from all; yet there was no provision made by which they should be sent to take charge of a church without consulting the will of that church. The power of choosing or rejecting a teacher, then, lies in the church.

This is implied also in Paul's directions to the Romans (chap. xvi:17) to "mark" and "avoid" such as "cause divisions and offenses, contrary to the doctrine" of Christ. These persons were, no doubt, religious teachers who claimed authority—might or might not have been ordained and sent by others. There is no difficulty, and never has been, for anybody to be sent by somebody. But the point is this: Paul's instruction to the church at Rome to mark and avoid false teachers implied that the church had power to decide upon the orthodoxy of religious teachers, and to receive or reject them. Indeed, this power of the church is its only safeguard against imposters and heresy. As men are not ordained and sent by inspired dictation and wisdom, one class of ordainers can, and does, claim as much authority as another. If the church has not the power to reject men that are ordained and sent, it is liable to be imposed upon. Hence it follows, if it has power to reject ordained and sent teachers it has power to select its own teacher and guide.

The local congregation of believers, then, organized for the purposes of fellowship and worship, is the revealed church, endowed with all the powers and functions of the visible church of Christ. But no combination of churches, or ministers, bishops or elders, organized into larger or separate ecclesiastical bodies, are recognized, in the New Testament, as churches. No visible organization is known in the New Testament, as a church but the local congregation of believers. Is it any wonder that the Roman heirarchy strives to keep the Scriptures away from the common people? By what authority, then, it may well be asked, have these other ecclesiastical bodies come into existence and arrogated to themselves the holy name and prerogatives of churches of Christ?

Is it claimed that the development of these bodies was left for the riper experience and wisdom of the general church? Is it meant by this claim that inspired wisdom was not sufficient for the task? Is it, also, acknowledged that the church was enjoying its ripest wisdom when this ecclesiastical power came to a head in the palmy days of Papacy, and that the general church has been retrograting ever since it commenced returning, by degrees, toward the apostolic landmarks?

But which wisdom is the best and safest guide? That wisdom which developed the mother of episcopacies—the Roman Catholic heirarchy—and named it the most holy church? Or her daughter, the Protestant Episcopal church? Or her daughter, the Methodist Episcopal church, or her other more independent Methodist kindred? Or is it that wisdom which gave birth to the numerous and more venerable families of Presbyterians? Which of all this uninspired and varied wisdom is the best guide? The church has been rich, indeed, in experiencing a great variety of wisdom in this matter. But which of all her varied wisdom is the best?

Would it not be her best wisdom, after all, to learn to accept the simple form of church organization and government revealed and recognized in the New Testament? Would not this be simply accepting the wisdom which cometh from above?

3. But I pass on to say that the cardinal doctrines and the usages of the New Testament churches are accepted, to the letter, by the Congregational churches. These doctrines are very simple, and are expressed in few words. Those churches held and taught that Jesus is the Redeemer and Savour of men. That He died for their redemption; that He arose again, and is present, in His Spirit, to quicken, and help, and save all men who will put their trust in Him. Those churches accepted the Holy Scriptures, including the writings of the Apostles, as their rule of faith and practice. All Congregational churches, so called, do the same.

Then the New Testament churches accepted and practiced the one baptism, with water, into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. So do all Congregational churches.

But I hear some good Baptist or Disciple brother whisper: "He is such a stickler for the New Testament pattern, why does he not stand for immersion in water? Why is he not a Baptist or a Disciple? Did not the New Testament churches all baptize people in water? Did not Christ and the Apostles require it?"

Well, no. It is not certain that any of the New Testament churches ever baptized people in water. And it is very clear that neither Christ nor His apostles required such a practice.

This is the reason why Congregational churches do not require it, and this is one reason why I am a Congregationalist.

Then, because we do not know but the New Testament churches did practice immersion, and because Christ and the Apostles did not forbid it, the Congregational churches do immerse believers who think they ought to be immersed. This is another reason why I am a Congregationalist.

But my Baptist friend now speaks out loud and says, "But do we not know that the New Testament churches did baptize people in water, and that Christ and His apostles did require it?"

No, I say we do not know that, but we do know what those churches practiced, and what Christ and His apostles required in the case.

The Great Commission tells us just what Christ required and just what the churches practiced.

Listen. "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them (in to) the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit." You notice, the command requires the disciples of Christ to baptize people into the names of Deity and not into water. This is the one baptism which was required of the disciples of Christ and which was practiced by them.

We know, then, that the New Testament churches baptized people with water into the names of Deity; if they baptized into water that fact is not known. They were certainly not required to do it by the terms of this commission.

But this brings us to a discussion which is too lengthy for this paper. Let it suffice to say that the general usage of the terms employed in this commission, and those used in the New Testament, elsewhere, fully justifies the interpretation here given to this passage, and to all other passages, relating to this subject; xiz., that the baptism here enjoined and everywhere enjoined upon the disciples of Christ, is a baptism in a sacred interrelationship, and not a baptism in any material element.

With the statement that I am prepared to maintain this positon with facts and sound philological arguments, I leave this subject here, with the apology for treating it at so great length, that I am exceedingly anxious to have all Christians come together, and think it of especial importance that all Christians who now see the sacredness and necessity of the New Testament polity, should not delay their coming. They are sheep of one pasture and should not be kept apart by human barriers. But the only way to bring them together is to study, and analyze, and expose the unsoundness of the fence that keeps them apart.

We know that the New Testament churches were Catholic (not Roman Catholic) in spirit and practice and that any church that would now represent the Lord Jesus Christ must have no bars to its membership which keep any true Christian from its folds.

An inspired injunction laid upon every church of Jesus Christ is that it shall receive all believers, even though they are weak in faith. The Apostle Paul is very explicit in this matter. He says, (Rom. xiv:1), "Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations." He earnestly protests against schism in the church; he denouces divisions amongst Christians as a grevious sin.

And the most earnest words Jesus ever uttered, (and apparently the least heeded), are found in His prayer to the Father, that His disciples may all be one. Certainly every believer should have the burden of this prayer on his own heart and should use every lawful means to bring its answer.

But in order to bring in the answer to this prayer the unwise and unfounded differences which divide and separate Christians must be studied, and exposed, and abandoned.

If the New Testament Scriptures do not require, by explicit teaching, all believers to be baptized in water, as a condition of church membership then this unfounded bar to church membership must give place to the plain requirement implied in Christ's prayer, and expressly taught in the explicit command of the Apostle. It certainly is the right and the duty of every Christian to be in the organic church of Christ where he can share all its divine blessings and where he can bear his share of its responsibilities. The fullest Christian growth and manhood depend upon the right and liberty of each believer to serve God according to the dictates of his own conscience, hence no church has the right to bar out this liberty. And it is schism for a church to put up any bars to church membership which require honest believers to ascent to beliefs, or to submit to practices which they cannot conscientiously do. This, either shuts believers out of the church or abridges their Christian liberty. For example, when a church requires all believig parents to baptize their infant children, it is guilty of the sin of schism, because many believing parents think that practice is without divine authority, and they cannot conscientiously do it, and hence they are shut out of the church. The Congregational churches have put down this bar. So when a church requires all believers to be baptized in water it is guilty of the sin of schism, for the reason that many believers honestly think that this is a mere tradition of the Elders, and is without divine authority, hence they cannot conscientiously submit to it and are thus barred out of Christ's church. Would to God, the Baptists would speedily put down this bar!! On the other hand it would be schism for a church to refuse to immerse believers who regard it as their right and duty to be immersed. So likewise, is it schism for a church to deny Christian parents the right to consecrate their infant children to Christ in the rite of Christian baptism. There certainly is no plain injunction in the word of God against either of these practices, while there is such strong inferential proof of both practices that thousands on thousands of the most devout believers, in all the centuries, have regarded it as a most sacred privilege and duty to practice both. Then it is plain that for a chuch to debar either of these classes from enjoying their Christian liberty in these matters, is putting up schismatic bars against them.

I repeat, then, that it is schism for a church to put up bars to church membership which require honest believers to ascent to beliefs, or to submit to practices which they cannot conscientiously do; or to deny believers the privilege of doing what they honestly believe God's word enjoins upon them. On the other hand, it is schism for any believer to stay out of a Christian church for the reason that it does not put up such bars.

In either case, it is an attempt to deny to believers the right to take God's word as their rule of faith and practice, and to impose upon them the interpretations and opinions of other men as their rule of faith and practice. In short, it is to bar Christians out of Christ's church because they do not understand Christ's teachings as other men do. This may do for the infallible (?) church of Rome, but it does not do for a New Testament Congregationalist.

New Testament Congregationalism puts up no such bars to Christian liberty, and if Christian people cannot join a Christian church because it grants this liberty it must be because they are wearing some human yoke of bondage, and insist upon having other people share the burden with them.

Finally, I am a Congregationalist because the Congregational polity and usage of the New Testament churches is the Divinely appointed method of bringing about the oneness of believers for which Christ so earnestly prayed. He did not pray for the union of believers in one visible church—in one great ecclesiastical body. To the contray, as we have seen, He provided for groups of Christians living in the same communities to organize into individual churches, and trust in Him to preside over them. Originally the church of Christ was a theocratic democracy. But, as the ancient Jews hankered for a king to rule over them, so the Christian churches were early led to seek human superiors, and so traded off their dependency on Christ for a human heirarchy.

A return to church independency of human heirachies, and of dependency upon the risen and living Christ is the sovereign antidote for secterian divisions.

And when the churches of Christ consent to throw off their man-made heirahical yoks; when they consent to throw down their schismatic bars to church membership; and when all individual Christains become Christian enough to walk and work and worship together in a church of Christ in their own community; and when the preachers and the people have grace enough to recommend this course, then will the Lord's prayer be answered.

New Testament Congregationalism is the only method of church organization that is adapted to this end. By this method Christians living in the same community, who love Christ supremely and would love each other as God loves them can easily adjust their differences among themselves, and walk and worship together in church fellowship without the interference or dictation of any foreign human power.

They can have, as Congregational churches now do have, through their conferences and associations, the fullest fellowship and most hearty co-operation with sister churches in all other localities. They can unite as individual Christians in building and supporting Christian colleges and semenaries; they can establish and sustain missionary societies as Congergational people now do without having any ecclesiastical control over them.

Moreover, it is one of the best signs of a return to the New Testament polity and usuage, that a Congregational church to-day is the second choice of more devout Christians in all the other denominations than is any other kind of church organization. That is to say, there are more Christians in all the other denominations who, if deprived of their own denominational church, would prefer and do prefer the Congregational polity and usage to any other. As a matter of fact, there are more Christians of diverse denominal preferences, organized into Congregational churches than can be found in any of the other denominal churches. There are numerous Congregational churches working in the most perfect harmony and doing the most efficient church work, who did not have an original Congregationalist enrolled among their charter members.

Communities containing a few Christians from several different denominations find little difficulty in organizing these Christians into a Congregational church when they become more imbued with a love for Christ and souls than for their own denomination. No conscientious barriers stand in their way. And as matter of fact such Congregational churches are organizing faster than they can be supplied with ministers, notwithstanding many ministers are coming to these churches from the other denominations.

I conclude then that the New Testament church is the divine pattern which we must follow if we would reap the best fruits from the Christian church.

Therefore, I am a Congregationalist and regard it, pre-eminently a Christian work to promulgate New Testament Congregationalism.

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After Concert Tour, 1890.

To William Knabe, Esq., Baltimore.

Dear Sir:—My renewed and by more use—under aggravating circumstances, as bad health and tiresome traveling—enlarged experience of your Pianos this (second and last transatlantic) season has throughout confirmed myself in the opinion I expressed last year, viz: That sound and touch of the Knabe Pianos are more sympathetic to my ears and hands than sound and touch of any other Pianos in the United States. As I met with frequent opportunities of establishing comparisons between the Knabe Pianos and Instruments of rivalizing or would-rivalizing producers, I dare now add that I declare them the absolutely best in America.

With sincere regards, Yours truly,

DR. HANS VON BULOW.

Hamburg, 27th May, 1890.

EUGEN D'ALBERT'S LETTER

—TO—

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Translated from the German.

During my sojourn here I had frequent opportunities to make myself acquainted with the Knabe Pianos, and from fullest conviction I declare them to be the best Instruments of America. Should I return here for artistic purposes—which may be the case very soon—I shall most certainly use the Pianos of this celebrated make. I give this testimonial with pleasure, voluntarily, and entirely unsolicited for by the house of Knabe.

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The Life of Sumner—Moore's Stories—Whitman's Verse—Goldwin Smith's Essay—English Social Movements and a New Modern Science Volume.

A notable volume in the "Reformer's Series," published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York, is the life of Charles Sumner, "The Scholar in Politics." The sub-title of the volume shows its distinctive character. Charles Sumner was eminently "the scholar in politics." His famous maxim, "Nothing, sir, can be settled which is not right," was the keynote to his character. To Archibald H. Grimke was vouchsafed the task to write the lives of Garrison and Sumner for this series, and right worthily has it been performed. His already high reputation for biographical work is made greater by these comprehensive and well-written volumes. Not only are the subjects treated with fine discrimination, but the forces which combined to achieve the downfall of the slave power in the United States are shown. In the life of Garrison, the moral aspect of the great struggle is considered, while in that of Sumner, the political side of the contest is uppermost. Mr. Grimke says, in his preface, that, to his mind, the period covering this irrepressible conflict is pre-eminently the moral age of the Republic.

The book is not only one to read as a part of essential history and biography, but as the story of a life of one of the greatest men, in the loftiest conception of the term, the country has ever produced. To the author and to his publishers, readers and students owe a debt of gratitude for this valuable addition to the library shelves. Perusal of it will inspire the young with patriotism and strengthen lofty purposes in American manhood.

In the dainty book dress—tasteful covers, wide margins, beautiful paper and clear type in which the Scribners delight to clothe their publications—appears a volume of stories by George A. Hibbard. A heart sketch, true to life, is "The Governor." A Deedless Drama, As the Sparks Fly Upward, A Fresh Water Romance, and, The End from the Beginning, are the other stories, worthy to be gathered together so neatly. Price $1. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull.

A neat and pretty volume of "Selected Poems, by Walt Whitman," is edited by Clarence Stedman, and published by Charles L. Webster & Co., New York. It is such a volume as Whitman's friends wanted permission, long ago, to put into form, but the author would not permit his absurd and repulsive "Leaves of Grass" to be shorn of their objectionable passages. His reluctant consent was given at last, "a concession to friendship," Mr. Stedman says. One reads Whitman, as arranged and dressed by kind editor and publisher with the feelings of sorrow, always, that he just missed being a poet. He saw with the eyes of a poet, he thought with the soul of a poet, but his pegasus was a broken-winded old creature that only now and then, by splendid spurts, gave evidence of the good blood within him. Some of the finest descriptive passages in English poety are his, as are also some of the most disgusting lines that were ever put into English type. If to be natural and unbridled is to be coarse and uncouth, the average reader would prefer a little masking. Mr. Stedman's volume will do much for his remembrance sake. In his apostrophe to the sea, what an expressive line is this:

Thy ample, smiling face, dashed with the sparkling dimples of the sun.

And in Platte Canon, Colorado:

These reckless, heaven-ambitious peaks,
These gorges, turbulent clear streams, this naked freshness.

And this May-time strain:

When the lilac scent was in the air and the Fifth-month grass was growing.

When he begins one of his crook-necked stanzas—

Shut not your doors to me proud libraries—

You imagine, perhaps, he has come after a book to read or study. Not so, he says:

For that which was lacking on all your well-filled shelves yet needed most, I bring.

The editor of the volume has done his work well, both for reader and author. The book is one of the "Fiction, Fact and Fancy" series; price, 75 cents. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

Four books condensed into one is the history of Goldwin Smith's Biographical Essay on William Lloyd Garrison. The sketch is written in a tender, sympathetic spirit and is eminently readable, even though one is familiar with the history of Garrison. Says Mr. Smith, "His character was great in its weakness." In writing of him, the author avers, "An Anglo-Canadian is not encroaching on American ground. He belongs also to England, as the great emancipating nation, and to Canada, as the asylum of the slave." The essay is a compilation from the voluminous works that have preceded it, put into most readable form by a writer of good English. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York. Price $1. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull.

English Social Movements, by Robert Archey Woods, lecturer at Andover Seminary, published by the Scribners, consists of seven chapters, or lectures, on the labor movement, socialism, the university settlements, university extension, the social work of the church, charity and philanthrophy, and moral educational progress. Mr. Woods' facts and conclusions were gathered during a six months' residence in London and other cities of the United Kingdom, with study of this question his one object. The book is clear, comprehensive, instructive and convincing, and earnest students of the all-absorbing topic cannot afford to omit it from their text books. Price, $1.50; handsomely printed and bound. For sale by Brown, Eager & Hull.

In the Modern Science series, edited by Sir John Lubbock, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, "The Oak: a Popular Introduction to Forest Botany," by H. Marshal Ward, F. R. S. is the third issue. Mr. Ward is professor of botany at the Royal Indian Engineering college, and late Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge. In the editor's introduction it is said:

"The object of the works in this series is to give on each subject such information as an intelligent layman might wish to possess. Each work is complete in itself and is presented in simple language, free from technicalities. There are other science series but it is believed this one will not exactly compete with any of them. All there is to learn about the Oak, from the days of the Druid Worshippers to the present, seems to be here included, in most attractive form and beautifully illustrated. For sale in Toledo by Brown, Eager & Hull.

A late number in the Fiction, Fact and Fancy series (edited by Arthur Stedman, and published by Charles L. Webster & Co., New York), is "The German Emperor and His Eastern Neighbors," by Poultney Bigelow. Some of the chapters included are reprinted from magazine pages—the Cosmopolitan, Forum and Century. It is a well written and timely volume, giving, probably, the fairest criticisms on the character and deeds of William II. that has yet appeared. The author is a personal friend and associate of the Emperor, and withal a sturdy republican. Volumes in this series are neatly gotten up and retail for 75 cents apiece. Brown, Eager & Hull, in Toledo, have them on sale.

THE SILVER-DOLLAR WOMAN.

Call for a Permanent Type of Beauty for Our Coinage.

The new coins showing Miss Anna L. Williams' pretty profile as Liberty are an improvement on the "cash" which has worn out our pockets for so many years, but there is still something to be desired. Before the lines of this new Liberty are quite obliterated by circulation, would it not be well for the designers and officials who look after the coinage of this young country just to decide on a model for beauty, have her idealized, and then cast the die for all time?

Although Miss Williams is doubtless a handsome woman, there was no good reason why the designer should have perpetrated her with a swollen jaw, and sent her down to posterity as she appears on the new half-dollar, for instance. The Graeco-American type is a divine mingling of the classic and affectionate, but perfect regularity of feature, as illustrated by Greek art, is not lovely in the latter sense, save in one solitary instance—the Venus of Milo, who has a profile the world loves to kiss. The other day chance brought me in a prosaic electric car beside a girl whose profile was the most beautiful example of piquant delicacy and regularity possible to conceive.

Glances were stolen at her from time to time, and the artistic spirit which animates even the average Bostonian had begun to boil with admiration, when just at that moment she turned her front face and the ideal vision melted into thin air. She was actually ordinary. A sculptor could have told what was the matter with her proportions, but it only proved to the layman's mind that this thing we call beauty exists merely in fractions, and the perfect whole is but a dream of genius after supping full on many models. Nevertheless, could this lovely profile, which is a possession in itself, be given to the designers of our American Liberty, what a boon it would be to spendthrifts. Instead of parting with their "change" it might then be saved for the sake of the girl who adorned it.—Boston Herald.

DAMROSCH IN TOWN.

A Brief Sketch of the Young Musician,

Who Is James G. Blaine's Son-in-Law.

He is Barely Thirty Years of Age—Thirteen of New York's Millionaires Take an Interest in Him to the Extent of $50,000 Annually.

Walter Damrosch, New York's youngest orchestral conductor, is in Toledo to-day with the Symphony Orchestra, and will delight music lovers at Wheeler's to-night. A short sketch of his life will be of interest. He is the worthy son of a noble sire, the late Dr. Leopold Damrosch, who, besides being a scholar and thoroughly equipped musician, endeared himself to a large circle of influential musical people by his refinement, sincerity and amiable traits of character. Dr. Damrosch was the originator of the Oratorio and Symphony societies, and the founder of German opera in America. He was one of the great musical pioneers of the United States, and his ennobling influence is felt to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Walter Damrosch was born January 30, 1862, and was singularly fortunate in having his youthful mind influenced and directed by the musical training such as Dr. Damrosch was capable of giving. He also had the advantage of additional instruction from Max Pinner, Rischbieter and Urspruch in counterpoint, and Hans von Bulow in phrasing and conducting. When only 19 years of age, in 1881, Mr. Damrosch was elected conductor of the Newark, N. J., Harmonic society, producing Rubinstein's "Tower of Babel" and the choral fantasia of Beethoven, to which he played the piano part. He was made assistant to his father at the first general musical festival held in the Seventh Regiment armory in the same year.

Upon the sudden death of his father in 1884, at the close of the first season of German opera at the Metropolitan opera house, Walter Damrosch, when only 22 years old, as musical director and conductor, took the German Opera company on a tour to Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, producing Tannhauser, Lohengrin, Walkure, The Prophet, Fidelio, etc. He was likewise elected in the same year to succeed his father as conductor of the Symphony and Oratorio societies. As a conductor he is scholarly, graceful, dignified, precise, and highly respected by all lovers of music and those whose privilege it is to play under his baton. Mr. Damrosch is, by the way, a son-in-law of James G. Blaine.

The confidence and esteem in which Mr. Damrosch is held are best shown by the fact that an annual guarantee fund of $50,000 has been subscribed for the establishment and maintenance of this orchestra as a permanent organization, so that hereafter each member will receive a stipulated yearly salary. It is the first time in the musical history of New York that an orchestra has been endowed with a guarantee fund subscribed by leading citizens, which enables the conductor to engage the best players and to keep them employed all the year round. The names of the guarantors of this fund, whose generosity toward and zeal for the cause of music in America have made this orchestra permanent are: William K. Vanderbilt, Dr. W. Seward Webb, D. O. Mills, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore A. Havemeyer, John S. Kennedy, Andrew Carnegie, H. McK. Twombly, J. Pierpont Morgan, C. P. Huntington, George W. Vanderbilt, William D. Sloane, and John D. Rockefeller.

PRISONERS IN THE MINES.

A Complaint About the Treatment of Immigrants in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., May 21.—Gov. Tillman has received a letter from Arthur V. Briesen, of New York, president of the German Legal Aid society, saying that last December 25 German immigrants were induced by an advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper to go to the Poupon phosphate mines to work at $1.50 a day, that they were received by guards carrying Winchesters and revolvers, that they were paid 75 cents a day and had to buy provisions from Contractor Salvatoro at excessively high rates, and that they were watched like criminals.

Declining to work on Sundays, the letter says, they were told they would be shot. Two escaped and laid their grievances before the society in New York.

Gov. Tillman has instructed Solicitor Murphy to proceed to the mines and investigate. If the abuses complained of exist they are unknown to any except the Italian bosses at the mines.

OVERTHROW OF A MONARCH.

A few weeks ago British troops north of Cashmere, India, trounced severely the Hunza and Nagar tribes, freebooters of that mountain region, whose conduct had made a severe lesson necessary. Safdar Ali Khan, the ruler of the bandits, a few years ago murdered his father, poisoned his mother, threw his two brothers over precipices, and then announced his deeds to the Maharaja of Cashmere in the following terms: "By the grace of God and the decree of fate my father and I fell out. I took the initiative and settled the matter, and have placed myself on the throne of my ancestors." Captain Younghusband describes this potentate as a very conceited person, with reddish hair and the European type of features. At last accounts the British invasion had caused him to leave his country very rapidly toward the north.

THE MONKEYS' TUNNEL.

The natives of Gilbraltar, and also the Moors across the strait, have a tradition that somewhere on the rock there exists a cavern whence a subterranean passage leads under the strait to the mountains on the other side. The existence of the passage, they say, is known to the monkeys, who regularly use it in passing from one continent to the other.

The combined debts of all the nations in the world amount to more than $30,000,000,000.

SELF-MADE TOLEDOANS.

Brief Sketches of Men You Meet Every Day.

S. C. Schenck, the Farmer Boy of Fulton.

Story of His Life as Secured in a Casual Talk—His Experience as a Fisherman and a Farmer.

"Mister, will you lend me your saw?"

"What do you want it for?"

"My fishing line caught in the limb of a tree and I want to——"

"Go ahead, take it."

The first speaker was S. C. Schenck, then a curly-headed lad of 9 or 10 years, and the latter was a good-natured old section hand who was at work on a railroad near by.

It was the boy's first fishing experience. He had worked a whole month in getting his home-made tackle in ship-shape, and anyone who remembers his first fish—the ecstacy that thrills hand and heart and brain when the first nibble takes the cork under water—will appreciate the lad's enthusiasm when he saw dangling from the limb of a tree a half pound trout. But, alack and alas, the fine line was fastened in such a manner around the limb of the tree that it could not be unfastened from the ground.

And then that precious fish hung right over the stream and was in danger every moment of breaking off the hook and dropping back into its watery home.

With saw in hand he climbed the tree with some difficulty and proceeded to cut the limb loose. With one hand he held the line. He sawed and sawed until the perspiration ran off his face like rain. Suddenly the branch gave way, and just as suddenly boy, branch and fish toppled into the river.

He fought his way to the bank, the branch securely clasped in one hand.

It is close on 40 years since this incident, yet Mr. Schenck tells it with all the fresh gusto of a boy of 10 years.

As a business man and a citizen Mr. S. C. Schenck stands, if not above, at least on a par with the first and highest in this city of his adoption.

Mr. Schenck, obliging and courteous to all, is always "at home" to the newspaper man. Once in awhile in a leisure hour he likes to sit and talk of old times and old friends.

A Bee man called on him relative to a meeting of the board of park commissioners a day or two ago, and during a casual conversation the topic turned to Toledo streets and pavements.

"When I first came to Toledo in 1866," Mr. Schenck said, "there was very little pavement here, and the old canal was crossed on Madison by a small bridge. Some of the smallest business blocks now on Summit street were then among the largest. I think the foundation of St. Paul's church was being laid when I made my second visit here."

"How did you chance to come to Toledo?"

"I came here to do a coal business in November, 1870, but expected then to stay only through the winter. At that time the only railroads entering Toledo were the Lake Shore and its branches, the Wabash and the C., H. & D. The coal business was pretty small then, the grain and vessel business leading all other kinds. Many changes have taken place in 20 years, and few firms remain the same as they were then."

"You were raised on a farm, were you not, Mr. Schenck?"

"Yes; and I never regretted my experience on the farm. I think what a boy learns on a farm may be of great advantage always, and I would not part with what I learned there for a good deal of money. I think of my farm experiences with as much pleasure as many persons think of long journeys abroad or perhaps of their college life."

"You wouldn't change the coal business for it?"

"Well, I believe a good farmer may make money on a farm. He should use the same judgment in selecting a farm that a wise man will in selecting a business. As a good business man will select a good business and a good location and handle the kind of goods he has a taste for handling, so a farmer should select ers a day or two ago, and during a casual for a farm good soil, well-located for class of crops he has a taste for cultivating."

"I think a farm life may also be made pleasant if the farmer will study to make it so, and in locating a farm he should select as pleasant a location as possible, the same as he would do if buying a home in the city. He needs some education as well as a man in mercantile life."

"Did you have a college education?"

"No. I had some education at a seminary and could have had more, but I was too anxious for business. I have always, or perhaps with one exception, regretted I did not have more. On one occasion I thought possibly I had too much. It was this way:

"Coming out of school in the spring I took a clerkship in a grocery store. The second morning I was there the proprietor said to me, 'Schuyler, you take a piece of a pasteboard box cover and mark the price of butter on it and put it on that tub out on the walk.' About five minutes later he came around to see how I was getting along. I had marked the word 'Butter,' had made XI, and was finishing a V. He looked at it a minute and then asked 'what you got there?' I answered 'XIV.', that means fourteen.' He said 'there ain't three men in town that knows it. You make a one and a four.'"

"When did you leave farm life?"

"In the fall of 1860 I went into a hardware store and worked four and one-half months for $25. In the spring following I made a bargain for one year at $125, and of this amount I saved $68. I saved one-half of my wages each year I clerked. When I clerked for the $125 I boarded at my father's. My employer offered me $125 and board, it being quite the custom then for merchants to board their clerks. I asked him if he would give me $125 and I board myself. He replied yes, and I promptly said I would board myself. I thought I saw a look of disappointment on his face, and I quickly explained that my home was no farther from the store than his and that my parents would prefer to have me at home. This pleased him and he told me his house would always be open to me. While associated with him first as clerk and later as a partner, he always treated me with the kindness of a father, and I took Sunday dinner with him and his family for many years, even after our business relations were severed."

"You went into partnership with your employer, did you?"

"Yes, and it was a sudden thing, too. It was on the 6th of March, 1863. I was talking with him about my salary for another year. The thought came into my mind while we were talking, perhaps he will let me be a partner and in an instant I 'popped the question.' It was all right, and one hour later the bargain was all made, price agreed upon without an inventory, and I to become an equal partner. The announcement was made three days later, on March 9, the day I became 21 years of age, but my interest in the business dated back one month to February 9, on which day my partner had opened a new set of books. He was about 60 years of age, and in poor health, and on the 14th of March following I bought his remaining interest and so was in business alone nine days before I was 22 years old. My partner trusted me for the entire amount of my last purchase. I continued in the hardware trade until a little time after I came to Toledo; in fact, until I decided to remain here."

"How did you come to get into the coal trade?"

"I had dealt in coal at Fulton for two years, and so became acquainted with the company which asked me to come here."

Mr. Schenck is now the leading coal dealer of the entire west. His success is due to those traits of character—honesty, ability and untiring energy—that go to make up the thorough business man and the good citizen.

Mr. Schenck was born in Fulton, N. Y., March, 1842. His father owned a farm within the corporation limits, and he therefore had the dual advantage of being born on a farm and in a village at the same time. He married in 1871 and has four children—two boys and two girls. The elder of the boys is now at Andover college, and is one of the brightest boys in his class. Mr. Schenck is a straight-cut republican in politics. While he has never taken a prominent part in the local political arena he has been forced into several offices of trust and responsibility. He represented the Second ward in the board of councilmen for four years. He is a member of the board of park commissioners, and also president of the board of trustees of the Lucas County Children's home. He is being mentioned as the republican candidate for mayor next spring, and if a republican is to be elected Mr. Schenck would make an excellent executive chief.

THE RIGHT-HAND TRACK.

Some Reasons Why it is Better Than the Left Side.

A recent correspondent of the Journal remonstrates with Jim Hill for running his train on the left-hand track instead of the right, where it might naturally be supposed they would run. He maintains that some lives have been lost because of this rule.

A well-known railroader explains the matter in this way: "There are not more than two or three roads in the United States whose trains run on the right-hand track. The reason is simple. All locomotives are built for the engineer to sit on the right-hand side of the cab.

"So that if he should run on the right-hand track he could not see the left-hand track very well and could not see trains approaching from the other direction. By running on the left-hand track engineers pass facing each other, and are besides able to see what is happening ahead of them on both tracks.

"It occasionally happens that a wreck on one track obstructs the other, and it is of vital importance that the engineer be able to see all there is ahead of him. The only roads I know of that use the right-hand track are the Milwaukee and the Omaha.

It would be far better for drivers to follow the same rule on the road, for then they could see just how near their wheels come to the vehicle going in the opposite direction. The best drivers now sit on the left-hand side for this very reason, and the practice is a good one."—Minneapolis Journal.

MYTHS ABOUT MINING.

Curious Superstitions and Many Quaint Legends

Regarding the Treasures that Are Found in the Earth—The Wonderful Valley of Gold.

"Among the strange and weird demons and bogies which are believed by miners to haunt the workings under ground not the least horrible is the 'Ladder Dwarf,'" said a former prospector in the Washington Star. "I never saw the creature myself, but he is described as hunch-backed, with a short body, large head and enormously long and powerful arms. In fact, he resembles an exaggerated gorilla. His favorite trick is climbing the ladders by means of which the miners leave the mines, raising himself with his long arms, and, as he passes the rungs kicking them out one by one. He is supposed to always do this just before an accident of some kind in the mine.

"In the mines of Mexico formerly the descent and ascent of the shafts were made by the aid of tree trunks, with notches cut out of them, in which the laborers rested the great toe as they stepped from one to the other. The demon in such places was believed to have on each big toe a huge nail or claw, with which he would gouge out the pieces on which the feet of the miners rested. According to either legend the fiend always left the ladders or tree trunks after having destroyed their usefulness to tantalize the unfortunate men who were thus imprisoned. Another Mexican superstition, very common among miners in that country, relates to the 'gold snake.' This species of serpent is perfectly harmless and very handsome, being green in color with a golden iridescence in its scales. Faith is entertained that wherever a gold snake makes its nest there is a ledge containing the precious metal, and there are many miners who will locate a claim at once if they find a gold snake.

"The story of the famous treasure of the 'Madre d'Oro' is an old one. It comes from the Aztecs of Mexico. Somewhere in southeastern Arizona there is a small valley, about five miles long and two miles wide, walled in by towering mountains. The sides are so precipitous that it is impossible to climb down them, and there is only one entrance, through a cave, which is carefully hidden by the Indians, who guard the treasure for the second coming of Montezuma. It is said that even among them the entrance is only known to the three most aged men, and is never communicated except when, on the death of one, it is necessary to give the knowledge into the keeping of another. The valley itself, though surrounded by inhospitable rocks, is a paradise. Watered by the stream which flows through it, its soil is covered with flowers and beautiful trees, through the branches of which flit bright-hued birds. The only reptiles seen are the gold snakes, with their glittering greenish yellow scales.

"Stretching across the valley from one side to the other is a ledge of pure gold, its masses of virgin metal gleaming and glistening in the sunlight. It is said to be 5 feet, 10 feet, 50 feet, 100 feet wide. The gold lies in it in great veins and nuggets, imbedded in clear quartz, the sharp angles of which glitter in the sunlight like gigantic diamonds. Across the ledge the stream flows, forming a little water-fall, below which the nuggets of gold can be seen in the water and out. Gold in the ledge, gold in the scales of snakes, gold in the stream, gold in the birds, gold, gold, gold, gold, is the refrain of the golden story.

"The fearful precipices which surround the place, the strange ceremonies and horrid banquets which have served to keep the secret safe, the tribe of Aztecs, living only to preserve for their mysterious ruler this treasure house of nature, have all aided in giving to the story its strange interest. Small wonder is it that the pulse should quicken and the eye grow bright as you hear the tale from the lips of men who more than half believe it. The lonely desert surrounding you, with the tall cacti looking like ghosts in the half moonlight; the long-drawn melancholy of the coyote's howl, the prospector's fire of grease wood, the men with their rough clothing and quaint language, all vanish as you listen, and in imagination you are transported to the wonderful valley in which is the 'Madre d'Oro,' the 'Mother of Gold.'

"Nor are they content to tell the story as an Indian legend. They cite instances of white men who have seen the place, who have descended into the valley in some way and returned with all the gold they could carry. The location of the spot is always in a dangerous Indian country. I have been told twice that it was in the Chircahua mountains. It is always said to have been found merely by accident by men who were either hunting or prospecting for ledges, about the only two occupations which will make unscientific men climb the mountains. It can only be seen from the upper end and after the morning mists in the valley have cleared away. Then, as one stands on the rugged peaks and looks down, he sees the great ledge spanning the valley below him, the virgin metal glittering in the sunlight, and he knows that he has before him the place of which he has heard so much and dreamed so often."

FAMILY RESEMBLANCE.

"Hello, Robby, old boy," sair a Handcuff.

"Whom are you addressing, sir?"

"Oh, come, you can't guy me. I know you if you are dressed up."

"I am not Robby, sir."

"Well, then I would like to know who you are?"

"My name is Assignment, sir."

"Well, maybe, it is your brother that I used to know. You look mighty alike, anyway."

"No, sir, I have but two brothers, and their names are Suspension and Failure."

"Oh, yes, I remember now; Robby was the father of the whole batch of you. I now remember."—Texas Siftings.

A PLEA FOR SERIOUSNESS

The Fun of the Age is Too Unhealthy

Says a Magazine Writer—People are Prone to Joke in an Unappropriate Manner.

In "A Plea for Seriousness," a paper in the May Atlantic, the writer says of contemporary humor: Most fun, at the present day, does not grow from a healthy root nor feed a healthy appetite; it creates a dyspeptic demand for coarse spice, which is met by an unfailing supply in the flippancy of our public speakers and the scurrility of the press. This brings me back to my starting point. The counsel for humor deplores the dismal seriousness of the day, but its dismal jocosity is far more deplorable. Everybody feels bound to make a joke of everything, and thinks that when one has been made nothing more can be asked; in argument, he who raises a laugh at his opponent has won the day; a shrug or a wink is answer enough to the most vile questions. Mr. H. M. Stanley's jests on the fate of the rear column mark—at least so let us hope—the extreme to which the practice can be pushed as regards humanity; Senator Ingalls and Governor Ingersoll carry their ridicule into moral and spiritual regions. Now, how much better, happier, wiser, or even merrier is any one for all this? Do ribaldry and blasphemy raise the spirits of the hearers? Does the column of newspaper facetiae add to the average of daily cheerfulness? Do the funny books on railway stalls lift the burden and heat of the day, or warm the cockles of the heart against its chill? If people take comfort in exchanging such pleasantries among themselves, well and good, but to see them in print recalls Macaulay's outburst: "A wise man might talk folly like this by his fireside, but that any human being, having made such a joke, should write it down, copy it out, transmit it to the printer, correct the proof, and send it forth to the world is enough to make us ashamed of our species."

If the common disposition to take a humorous view, as it is complacently termed, has not on the whole made us jollier, let us ask what it has done. It has brought in slang which is depraving speech, and "chaff" which is driving out conversation; in the incessant struggle to be amusing, it has fostered exaggeration to the damage of truthfulness, cynicism at the expense of kindliness, mockery to the sacrifice of veneration. I feel the extent of the mischief at this moment when I would urge my plea for seriousness. The basis of appreciation of the heroic and pathetic has been sapped in this generation; they have made the step from the sublime to the ridiculous once for all, and taken their stand on the latter; there seems to be nothing to appeal to. Virtue, honor, public fidelity and purity, commercial probity, the dignity of office, the sanctity of home, have become subjects of jest; men and women who uphold them are called fogies, or, by a favorite locution of the day, are said to take themselves lightly; the attitude appears to me unchanged, but it rests on less solid qualities. The absence of seriousness is seen in our country people today in the evasion of obligation: we give our children no training, but leave them to their own devices, and "guess they'll turn out all right;" we neglect our duties as citizens, and place them in the hands of men notoriously unfit for posts of trust, because "the great American nation can take care of itself;" we forbear to raise a voice against practices in public and social life which we privately condemn, for "our mission is not to be reformers." We are loath to do our own thinking; hence we are overrun by a host of little books, native and foreign, witty and graceful as you please, to tell us how little there is in the big books on grave subjects which a few people still write, but nobody reads. In poetry, fugitive pieces and vers de societe are the order of the day; in fiction, the short story is ousting the novel.

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Healthful, Agreeable, Cleansing.
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DR. HOBB'S LITTLE Vegetable PILLS
Act gently yet promptly on the LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS, dispelling Headaches, Fevers and Colds, thoroughly cleansing the system of disease, and cures habitual constipation. They are sugar coated, do not gripe, very small, easy to take, and purely vegetable, 45 pills in each vial. Perfect digestion follows their use. They absolutely cure sick headache, and are recommended by leading physicians. For sale by leading druggists or sent by mail; 25 cts. a vial. Address HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Props., San Francisco or Chicago
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MARSHALL'S HOOF CURE
CURES Quarter Cracks, Corns, Scratches, Hard, Dry Contracted and Sore Feet.

Newton's Heave & Cough Cure
will positively cure HEAVES, Colds, Coughs, Indigestion, Distemper and Skin Eruptions. An infallible remedy for expelling worms and a grand conditioner. Price, each, $1.00 per package.
Sold by dealers. Send 6c in stamps for the "Roadster," containing fast records, etc. The Newton Horse Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

Tutt's Tiny Pills
To cure constipation purging the bowels should be avoided; it weakens their power of motion. A gentle aperient effect is only required. Tutt's Tiny Liver Pills are prepared with special views to the permanent cure of
COSTIVENESS and HEADACHE.
They are mild and remain in the system until they act on the liver, cause a natural flow of bile and their tonic properties impart power to the bowels to remove unhealthy accumulations. Good appetite and digestion result from the use of these little pills. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

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Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

A PRIZE PICTURE PUZZLE.

The above picture contains four faces, the man and his three daughters. Anyone can find the man's face, but it is not so easy to distinguish the faces of the three young ladies.

The proprietors of **Ford's Prize Pills** will give an elegant **Gold Watch** to the *first* person who can make out the three daughters' faces; to the *second* will be given a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings;** to the *third* a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern,** 16 yards in any color; to the *fourth* a **Coin Silver Watch,** and many other prizes in order of merit. Every competitor must cut out the above puzzle picture, distinguish the three girls' faces by marking a cross with lead pencil on each, and enclose same with fifteen U. S. two cent stamps for one box of FORD'S PRIZE PILLS, (which will be sent post paid, duty free), addressed to THE FORD PILL COMPANY, Wellington St. Toronto, Can. The person whose envelope is postmarked *first* will be awarded the first prize, and the others in order of merit. To the person sending the *last* correct answer will be given an elegant **Gold Watch,** of fine workmanship and first-class timekeeper; to the *next to the last* a pair of genuine **Diamond Ear-Rings;** to the *second* to the last a handsome **Silk Dress Pattern,** 16 yards in any color; to the *third* to the last a **Coin Silver Watch,** and many other prizes in order of merit counting from the last. **WE SHALL GIVE AWAY 100 VALUABLE PREMIUMS** (should there be so many sending in correct answers). No charge is made for boxing and packing of premiums. The names of the leading prize winners will be published in connection with our advertisement in leading newspapers next month. Extra premiums will be given to those who are willing to assist in introducing our medicine. Nothing is charged for the premiums in any way, they are absolutely given away to introduce and advertise Ford's Prize Pills, which are purely vegetable and act gently yet promptly on the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels, dispelling Headache, Fevers and Colds, cleansing the system thoroughly and cure habitual constipation. They are **sugar-coated, do not gripe,** very small, easy to take, one pill a dose, and are purely vegetable. Perfect digestion follows their use. As to the reliability of our company, we refer you to any leading wholesale druggist or business house in Toronto. All premiums will be awarded strictly in order of merit and with perfect satisfaction to the public. Pills are sent by mail post paid. When you answer this picture puzzle, kindly mention which newspaper you saw it in. Address THE FORD PILL COMPANY, Wellington St., Toronto, Can.

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Is unequaled as a tonic. It is a never failing remedy for all impurities of the blood.
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Or the Liquor Habit Positively Cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.
It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in food, without the knowledge of the patient. It is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never Fails. The system once impregnated with the Specific, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.
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Formerly of New York, now the Celebrated Examining Physicians of THE FRANCE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE, Columbus, Ohio, by request of many friends and patients, have decided to visit Toledo
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The doctors describe the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for any one to possess. Their diagnostic powers have created wonders throughout the country.
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DRS. FRANCE AND OTTMAN, after years of experience, have discovered the greatest cure known for weakness in the back and limbs, involuntary discharges, impotency, general debility, nervousness, langour, confusion of ideas, palpitation of the heart, timidity, trembling, dimness of sight, or giddiness, diseases of the head, throat, nose, or skin, affections of the liver, lungs, stomach, or bowels—those terrible disorders arising from the solitary vice of youth—and secret practices, blighting their most radiant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage impossible. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Our method of treatment will speedily and permanently cure the most obstinate case, and absolutely restore perfect manhood.
TO MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—There are many from the age of 30 to 60 who are troubled with frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight burning or smarting sensation, weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examination of the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will be found, or the color will be a thin or milkish hue. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is a second stage of seminal weakness. We will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.
DISEASES OF WOMEN.—We have a special department, thoroughly organized, and devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not baffled the skill of all the home physicians) have the benefit of a full council of skilled specialists. In treatment of diseases peculiar to females, success has been marked, over two-thirds of our patients being ladies, old, young, married, single, or other. Our method is entirely free from objectionable features of the general practitioner, namely, "Local treatment." We seldom find it necessary. We prepare remedies, constitutional and local, as the case demands, and instruct ladies how to treat themselves.
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Money Placed Even on the Two Men.

Miscellaneous Sporting Gossip Picked Up Around the Diamonds and Tracks for Bee Readers.

Will George Slosson carry back with him to New York the silver cup that carries with it the title of billiard champion of the world, or will it remain in the possession of the young Napoleon who wrested it from Wizard Schaefer but a few weeks ago?

This is the question that will be answered at Central Music hall in Chicago to-night before a throng that will pack every portion of the structure, and which will include professional and amateur billiardists from a score or more of outside points.

What betting is being done favors Slosson, but Ives has made some wonderful averages in practice during the week, and if his work to-night compares favorably with his exhibitions he should have no trouble in retaining possession of the trophy.

It is certain to be a great match.

Slosson has been somewhat indisposed for several days, but he has been industrious in practice work, his averages running from 40 to 50. Besides the championship the winner will pocket $5,000 and the net receipts. It will be a queer experience for Jake Schaefer, who was so long the champion, to sit and look on while two other experts are contending for the supreme title.

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Gus Schmelz and his Columbus team are here this afternoon and will play ball on Sunday at the park. The opinion seems to be general that if any police interference is made it will not be until after the game. Sunday games are so well patronized here that the club could afford to be arrested rather than lose the chance of getting a whack at the Sunday gate receipts.

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Ten thousand people will witness the Sunday game with Columbus if the day is pleasant, and the indications now are that the weather will be clear and cool.

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The Cincinnati players say Chris Von der Ahe is watching his club play with a pair of powerful field glasses. Crooks muffed a fly the other day and when Chris asked him about it said a bug had whipped past his face just as the ball came up. "I see dose pugs now," says Chris.

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Base ball appears to be at a pretty low ebb in Philadelphia. For a city that pretends to so much the Quaker town is the worst quitter of any in the league circuit. It is an exceptional season and yet the Philadelphia cranks won't attend. This is partly due to the fact that the Phillies do not stand very high in the race, and that Philadelphians want base ball at 25 cents with a free street car ride and a bag of peanuts thrown in.—O. S. J.

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Lord Harry, Col. North's 2-year-old that finished third in the Royal Spring stakes at Kempton park, England, Thursday, will, if he stands up, be seen in Chicago next summer. He is entered in the American derby and Sheridan stakes for 1893, and the Garfield fixed events for that year. He is a bay colt and his race of Thursday would indicate that he possesses some class, and may be a factor in the racing here in 1893.

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George W. Coffin, of Newark, N. J., won the 100-mile race from Philadelphia to Newark. He had 21 minutes' handicap and his actual time was 7:34:30; F. C. Dampman of Wilmington second, actual time 7:36:45. He takes the prize for the best actual race. D. T. Wayne, W. A. C., was third. He had 30 minutes' handicap and his actual time was 8:07:10. The rest straggled in later.

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The Olympic club proposes to deal with the trouble raised over the Pritchard-Fitzsimmons fight in a summary manner. In view of Fitzsimmons' objection to meeting Pritchard in case the latter is beaten in his coming fight with O'Brien, and as Pritchard showed a disposition to throw over the O'Brien match for the Fitzsimmons one, if he be guaranteed against loss, the club telegraphed to Pritchard its willingness to pay his forfeit if he would break off his match with O'Brien and come to America, and will further allow him $500 for his training and expense here.

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Speaking of the horses under his care at the Terra Haute track, Budd Doble says: "Axtell was never in better condition nor more able to realize his early promise. I expect him to lower his record. His first race will be with Allerton the of August. Nancy Hanks will first show in Philadelphia in July to trot a mile against her own record. She is perfection in spirit, body and limb. She has wintered without any drawback, has jogged regularly the whole season, and is finer than last spring."

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A remarkable pool contest will be the four-handed match which will take place in Tammany hall May 26, 27 and 28, between the Chicago experts, Albert C. Powers and John Werner, on one side, and Champion Alfredo de Oro of Cuba and Charles H. Manning of New York, on the other. It is to be a contest of 600 balls, continuous pool, played in blocks of 200 balls a night, for $1,000 and the net receipts. It is a match of Chicago experts backed with Chicago money against New York and Cuba backed with New York money. The four experts are undoubtedly the greatest pool players. They are practicing hard and during the past week have scored excellent runs of 30 and 40 balls without a miss.

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The cushion throwing nuisance after games at the Milwaukee ball park recently become so great that the management complained to the police, and Chief Jansen Sunday sent a number of officers in plain clothes to the park. The usual volley with cushions began after the game was over, and Officer Schoppe seized one fellow who was playing ball with the seat coverings. Before he could secure him Schoppe was set on by a crowd of the prinoner's friends and badly handled. He lost his first man, but captured one of the leaders of the rescuing party.

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Orrin Hickok has taken Adonis east, and wants to match him against any pacer, except Hal Pointer or Direct. Here is a chance for Grant's Abdallah of Stewart's Kansas City stable.

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Jim Corbett will leave 'Frisco next week for a trip through southern California to Colorado. From there he goes direct to New York and will go into training immediately at Asbury Park for his fight with Sullivan.

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Parson Davies, with Jim Hall and Choynski in charge, have arrived in London. With his usual shrewdness in advertising any attraction he may have on hand the Parson gave it out that Hall would probably be matched against the winner of the Pritchard-O'Brien fight, and then set out to visit Peter Jackson at his training quarters.

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Don Alonzo, the 2-year-old by Long Taw, out of Round Dance, who was the favorite for the Expectation stakes at Gravesend and was never heard from, belongs to the Ehret stable. He is one of the largest 2-year-olds ever seen. He stands 16.2 hands high now, and promises to be as big as a house when he gets his growth.

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Two horses that started and lost on Brooklyn handican day, 1891, ran and won this year. They were Coxswain, a 100 to 1 shot, and Judge Morrow.

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Six stallions, the property of Major P. P. Johnson, of Lexington, Ky., were turned loose into the hall of the stable one night recently, and they were found in the morning in a horrible condition, having fought like tigers. Fortunately none of them were killed, but they will all bear the marks of the battle royal for life.

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Comiskey says that under no circumstances can McGill again play with the Cincinnati team this year.

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The Kansas City Blues are in hard luck, the rainy weather of the past week having prevented play in the Toledo and Indianapolis series. Only one game was played at Toledo and none at Indianapolis.—Kansas City Star. We're with you, pard.

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Mayor Emmick of Toledo has declared himself in favor of Sunday base ball, as he says it would keep men and boys out of saloons. Every local preacher has denounced him, and the religious people held a big demonstration. The lovers of base ball held an indignation meeting last night at which the action of the ministers was condemned. Both sides will attend the police commissioners' meeting Wednesday night when the question will be settled.—Kansas City Star. Perhaps base ball does not advertise a town.

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Mayor Emmick, of Toledo, has declared himself in favor of Sunday base ball. He says it will keep men and boys out of saloons.—Philadelphia Press. Such is fame in a large city.

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Some rather novel missionary work was performed in northeast Minneapolis Sunday by young people of Bethany church. Two ball nines, composed of unregenerate enthusiasts, had arranged to meet upon a diamond not far from the church in question, and the church people got wind of the game during the week. They couldn't stop it but they adopted a means of extending a gospel invitation which would be sure to reach every ball player. The scheme was decidedly unique; score cards were printed bearing the following legend in full faced type across the top:

"Are you keeping God's command? Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

In the spaces above the innings column were the words: "God is love," a letter being placed in each space, and at the side of the card was an invitation to attend the Bethany church services. A large number of those score cards were taken by the young people to the ball grounds, where they were distributed among the players while the game was in progress. But there was one thing that made the recipients inclined to "guy" the evangelists. They stayed to watch the game out, and wouldn't leave when the score was tied.

GENERAL SPORTING NOTES.

Charles Dunn, an Australian heavyweight boxer, has started for America.

The Duke of Westminster announces that Orme has no chance of running in the derby.

Umpire Roche has been released by the Illinois-Indiana league and J. J. Hillery appointed in his place.

Joe Goddard and Joe McAuliffe have signed articles for their fight in the California Athletic club June 30.

Joliet and Peoria are the leaders in the Illinois-Indiana league, the former having lost but one game this season.

A match for $5,000 is soon to be played at Berlin between the renowned chess experts, Dr. Tarrisch and Tschigorin.

A match has been arranged between Ernest Roeber and Louis Lawrence, the German champion wrestler, for $250.

Dick Moore is matched to fight Henry Baker, of Chicago, within three weeks for $350 a side and 75 per cent. of the gate receipts.

A fight between George Godfrey and Peter Maher may be arranged at the Coney Island Athletic club. Godfrey should win.

The California Athletic club is trying to arrange a match between Danny Needham, of St. Paul, and George Dawson, the welter-weight champion of Australia.

Charley Post, the jockey who was injured at Guttenberg last Monday, is now blind. An artery leading to the brain was ruptured and paralyzed the optic nerve.

Thomas Madden, of Memphis, recently outdid Steve Brodie's bridge jumping performance by jumping from the bridge at that place into the Mississippi, a distance of 149 feet.

A ball player in the east says that Woodcock, the young college pitcher signed by Pittsburg, hasn't speed enough to break a pane of glass and that he will be a "berry" for the League batsmen.

Little Brown Jug, 2:11 3-4, by Tom Hal, Jr., one of the great pacers of the "long ago," is now owned at Cambridge, Mass. He is getting up in years, his feet bother him and now nothing remains but the memory of his greatness.

It is a somewhat singular coincidence that Rollo, 2:28 3-4, the first yearling pacer to beat 2:30; Manager, 2:11 1-2, the champion 2 and 3-year-old, and Strong Boy, 2:12, the fastest 4-year-old pacing stallion, are all gray in color.

Robert P. Magee, the Baltimore swimmer, has deposited a forfeit of $100 to bind a match for a five-mile race with Gus Sundstrom, of New York, for the swimming championship of America and a stake of $500 or $1,000 a side.

Captain Young, of the Princeton team, has made some changes in his nine. Spooner has been retired from right field and Brooks will hereafter cover that territory. Ramsden will succeed Brooks at short and Trenchard goes to third.

Catcher Jack Boyle and "Silver" King, of the New York base ball club induced Rosa Santman and Katie Tolenbier, pretty Covington cigarmakers, to accompany them to New York last Friday night. The escapade created a sensation in Covington. The Santman girl telegraphed her mother Saturday that they had arrived safely in New York and were having a gay time.

ENGLISH SOCIETY.

A Lady of High Position Remarks Upon Its Condition.

In an article in "London Society" in the North American Review for May, Lady Jeune sys: If we take up a society paper which chronicles the fachionable doings of the week, the list of the smartest and most magnificent entertainments are not those given gy the haute noblesse of England, but by a host of people, many of whose names names are foreign, and who 30 years ago would not have been heard of outside their provincial home; and to their houses flock princes and princesses, and the acknowledged leaders of what was once, and that not long ago, the most exclusiv e society in Europe. Shades of the former leaders of society and patronesses of Almanacks, do you not turn in your graves at the sight of your grandchildren and their children associating on terms of intimacy and equality with a crowd whose sole recommendation is that it panders and ministers to the most demoralizing influence of an age already bad enough!

When all that is needed to insure an entrance into the highest society in England is unlimited wealth, where morality is unnecessary, and where it is patronized by the highest in the land—is it to be wondered at that the deterioration which is going on is much more complete, and will be more disastrous in its effects, than any one likes to admit? To those who feel seriously and deplore the effect that the recognition of the new elements which now compose society in England must have, the position becomes one of great difficulty. There is a great difference between an affectation of being shocked and a real manly protest at much that is going on around us. But neither is of any avail to stop a condition of things which, bad as it is, is condoned by those whose position and weight should make them raise their voice in protest. This is an age of charity, and where there is no open scandal, no breaking of the new and most important addition to the moral law, "thou shalt not be found out," it is much more convenient to shut your eyes, and not incur the displeasure of the great ones of the world by crying in the wilderness.

A gentleman in Indianapolis has brought suit against two ladies, who, passing his yard, plucked some flowers. He has done right. Flowers and trees are often one's property which is most prized. No opportunity should be lost to teach flower pilferers and tree mutilators a good strong lesson on the rights of personal property. This is a lesson which should be taught in the school and in the homes.

INTO THE FAR INTERIOR

The Schwatka Expedition Leaving Yukon.

Pushing Rapidly Westward in Packs.

Marvelous Fishing on the Big River—Wolf and a Calf for Food—Bound for Bering Sea.

Special Correspondence Toledo Bee.

Old Fort Selkirk, British N. W. T., July 9, 1891.—The Indians offered to sell us many things and while most of them were of a trifling character, still there were some that I would like to have had but I knew if their longings were satisfied that the chances of getting them as laborers were correspondingly decreased. We were surfeited with information about Munchausen mines of every character. The most profuse individual in these matters was "Jackson" and he talked of deposits of fabulous richness until I thought I could hear Ananias roll over in his grave and groan. There was nothing small about his mineral estimates. His pieces of precious metals were not as big as one's head or fists, the usual extreme limit of frontier exaggeration, but they were as large as log houses and moose-skin tents, and I believe the eternal hills themselves would have been drawn upon for companions, but even "Jackson" knew a hill had to cover a deposit to make a mine out of it, and that a part could not be greater than the whole. It now became irritatingly lonesome with so little to do and no definite time ahead when it might end. About noon, July 5, a white man and two Indians in a boat appeared from down the river. Mr. Frank G. H. Bowker, a young Englishman, was in charge, his Indians rejoicing in the names of David and Peter. This party was going westward prospecting, and as Bowker had full authority from Harper as to Indians, supplies and other necessaries it became easy to unite the parties to the advantage of both. David and Peter spoke better English than "Sam" and negotiations thereafter with the others were more easily carried on. The moral effect on the local Indians was quite apparent. I got six of them as packers at once with the promise of a half dozen dogs and the assurance that the latter could carry thirty-five to forty pounds apiece. The Bowker party came from the Placer mining region on "Forty Mile" creek, a western tributary of the Yukon coming in something over 200 miles below Selkirk. He gave us much information about this region, probably the most isolated mining camp in the world. Here news is received but once a year and then of a meager character. Bowker said that when poling up the Yukon the year before he inquired of a newcomer floating down if the United States had yet elected the president. The reply was that "a new feller named Harrington or something like that" had been selected.

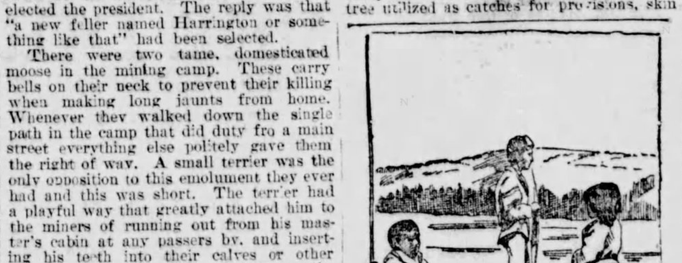
Placer Miner's Camp.

There were two tame, domesticated moose in the mining camp. These carry bells on their neck to prevent their killing when making long jaunts from home. Whenever they walked down the single path in the camp that did duty fro a main street everything else politely gave them the right of way. A small terrier was the only opposition to this emolument they ever had and this was short. The terrier had a playful way that greatly attached him to the miners of running out from his master's cabin at any passers by, and inserting his teeth into their calves or other distal extremeties. He tried it on the bull moose calf one afternoon when spectators were near. The moose was grazing slowly down the path and near the cabin, the dog rushed out and started for his posterior dew-claws, when he got more of them than he really intended, the bull calf letting both feet fly as if the terrier had touched the trigger. The moose did not stop his grazing until he heard the dog drop a little later, when he looked around, stared at him for awhile, then yawned, and began grazing again. The dog, stupefied, returned to the store, then slunk away and was never known to bite a man or moose after that. The moose was not quite full grown, but he was as much larger than the dog as the United States is larger than Chile. One might make some other comparisons but they would probably be a waste of time. This country is one that is well-stocked with large game and it is rare that moose or caribou meat cannot be had in the winter mining camp for ten to fifteen cents per pound, and occasionally as low as five cents. Where "hard-tack" crackers are five cents apiece this makes the figures on game ridiculously low. On the high barren tracts lying between "Forty-Mile" and "Seventy-Mile" rivers, Bowker says he has seen herds of caribou, probably 2,000 to 3,000, while on every side were these animals making the snows of approaching winter fairly gray. At this time an Indian with a Winchester killed 105 caribou, a number to which he limited himself, only by the fortunate fact he ran out of ammunition. He "wholesaled" this meat to miners at five cents per pound. Bowker's best story was, fortunately, about fish. On Forty-Mile creek a miner had to live on them until he was sick of fish. It was nothing to catch them and he simply walked down to the net, took out what he wanted and liberated the others. Killing some game one day, he gladly pulled the net out of the river to prevent catching the fish, but that night the water rose, covered his net and when he visited it next morning it was as full of fish as ever.

On the Newberry.

Next day, however, Lo put in an appearance with a fine moose ham, but the white man could not understand what for, so sending for an interpreter he got the following explanation: "He say he want to give you this moose for saving his life yesterday when you pull him out of river." It need never be said that the Indian is wholly without gratitude. July 7 we bought our provisions and undertook the difficult task of giving each Indian about sixty pounds and trying to convince him that his fellows had a hunderd; nothing less pleased them. We got nine dogs for the trip and set squaws to work fixing their pack-saddles. These are two or three-gallon pouches, one on each side, with lashings and bands to fasten them to the somewhat mobile skin of the dog's back. These native dogs are half starved in the summer and the other half is low diet. Everything eatable must be kept away from them, so near each village or camp one will see the lower branches of a tree utilized as catches for provisions, skin clothing, and so on. Our first solicitude as to our new pack animals was to feed them, but any attempt to fill them up was like the proverbial pouring water down a rat-hole. The Indians around camp were constantly singing, or better speaking, humming some tune, and most of these could be traced directly to the common favorites of miners and traders, such as "The Arkansaw Traveler," "Rory O'More," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and similar airs that are usually the first frontier attempts to replace the savage tom-tom and wild war-whoop by a very slight improvement. Every matter progressed favorably on the 8th and it looked as if we would get an early start next day.

FREDERICK SKHWATKA.



Indian Boys.

Mr. Harper's House.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

Foreign Lands.

Som eyear sago a movement, independent and not influenced by the English University Extension, started in Christiania to raise the laboring class to a degree of knowledge and culture not obtainable in the public schools. Many cities followed the example given by the Capital and the state and city governments, and the "Brandevin monopolies," all furnished freely the necessary funds. Large numbers of people, laborers in particular, attended the lectures. In Bergen the average attendance was between three and four hundred. New brooms sweep well, but as they get older they are less useful. So with this movement. At first the laborers flocked to the halls, but gradually their numbers have decreased. It looks as if they were disappointed, not getting what they expected. In Christiania there has been an increase, but that can be accounted for by the popularity of two of the lecturers, Dr. Nansen and Card. Rolfsen's readings of Ibsen's Per Gynt and Brand. In Bergen there was a steady decrease till last year, when there was an increase.

In spite of the present increase and prospect of more, based upon certain changes, I, as foreman in the Bergen lectures, but must be extended to conversations, summary statements, and examinations. In England, laborers over thirty years of age have been the most assidnous in giving written summary statements, though many of them found it difficult to write. In Norway most people under thirty-five years of age can write, and ought to prepare summaries. Any activity into which the self enters is always fascinating, and ought to be made the most of.

The case stands thus: the principles underlying the English University Extension are universal, and must be obeyed both as regards method and the manner in which the people engage in it. Our reforms must move on these lines.—Dr. J. Brunchhorst, Samtiden, Bergen.

One thing is sure, I believe, and that is the Yukon, with its tributaries, is the greatest fish stream, for its size, in the world. If it has a rival it is either the Mackenzie or Back's Great Fish river, but neither of these are so accessible. There was a rather funny hunting incident that had happened on "Forty-Mile" the winter before. There were five actors in the scene, two hunters, a moose cow and calf and a big wolf. The plot shows the wolf wanted the calf, towhich the mother objected, while the hunters wanted everything in sight, wolf, cow and calf. The hunters, though separated, were yet close enough to communicate without alarming the animals, so engrossed were they with each other, but the timber was such that one hunter saw only the wolf, the other only the cow and calf, and neither knew of the other's information but supposed they were stalking common game. After some strategy they were ready to fire, when the moose-hunter whispered to the wolf-hunter to take the 'little one," the latter thinking, of course, he saw only one of several wolves, as they nearly always run in packs. The guns went off at command, both killing their game, but the moose-hunter seeing the calf run away, the resulting conversation was about as follows, at least the non-sectarian part of it: You've missed the calf, the best meat of the two." "That's the first time I ever knew a wolf ever had a claf or that wolf meat was worth eating, but—here the moose calf came circling back to its dead mother—what in the name of Holy Hairpins is that?" the answer to which was a shot from his companion's Winchester, mortally wounding the calf, that went staggering backwards pursued by the moose-hunter, who nearly stepped on the wolf before he saw it, and who, thinking it was about to spring, went up into the air with a yell that would have done credit to an Apache. It took some time to straighten out the plot, even to the actors, or at least those that were left of them. I have spoken of one petty sub-chief from lower on the river who disdainfully refused to pack for the party. David and Peter knew him well and told a good story on him. He was often insolent in his dealings with the miners and this class of people generally resent this, so when Lo, the poor Indian, intimated that a miner had fractured the truth, the knight of the pick and pan pummeled him and ended by tossing him into the river. The average American miner is one of the biggest-hearted men living and when he has got a foe beaten, one of the most forgiving: so Lo was almost instantly pulled out by his once irate enemy and all unfriendliness patched up.

FALLEN LOVE.

If Love has fallen into disrepute
And they who fought for him now conquered bleed,
And they who once believed forswear his creed
And spurn his shrine with sacrilegious foot,
Fell his fair tree and trample on the fruit,—
What joy is left? What glory for our need?
Where shall we turn for comfort in our need?
What voice shall answer when Love's voice is mute?

Whose mocking cry is this that rends the night,
And shouts—"Rejoice that conquering Love is dead;
Dethroned, defamed, cast out of all men's sight—
Now is the time for rapture and delight!
Come one—come all! where Pleasure's feast is spread;
Since Love is dead, our Pain is put to flight!"

—Philip Bourke Marston in New England Magazine.

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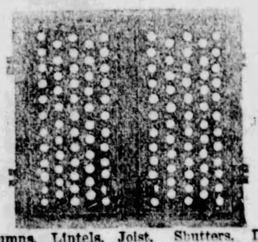

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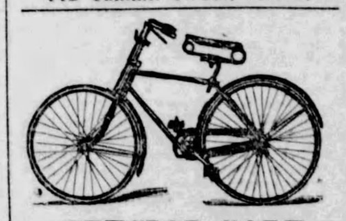

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Testimonial of Editor Chas. F. Bone, Rice Lake, W

"As is well known to a large number of our friends, we have been under the treatment of Dr. O. W. F. Snyder, the celebrated specialist of Chicago, since the 18th of January, 1892, for obesity, with very gratifying results, as the following statement of weight and measurements before and after 60 days' treatment will show:

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Chest,	55 1-2 in.	44 inches	11 1-2 in
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"All the time we have attended to our regular business, suffered no inconvenience whatever and have been improving every day. We would advise all afflicted with obesity to write to Dr. Snyder. We will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry where stamp is inclosed."—Rice Lake (Wis.) Times, April 1, 1892.

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For sale by Druggists, or
THE KAW MEDICINE CO., TOLEDO, O., U. S. A

If All Others

Are in the Soup, we are not. So call on

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Also for sale by all druggists.

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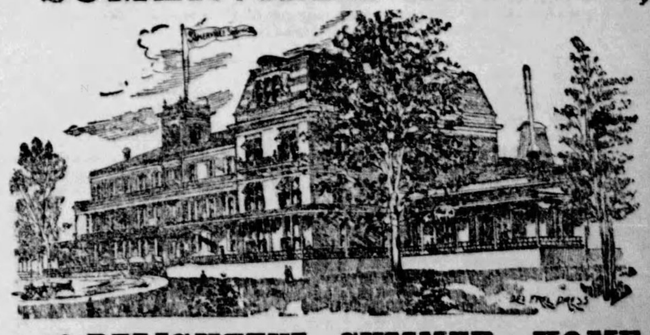

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THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

Frolic and Fun for the Little Ones.

More About the Bee Reading Club.

It is Going to be a Big Thing and You Should all Join at Once—Letters and Puzzles.

Well, young friends, have you decided to join the "Bee Reading club?" It is to be hoped that you have and that you will send your name in this week on the coupon pledge which is printed below. The plan for a young people's reading club as printed in the Bee of last week has caused a great deal of talk, not only among the boys and girls, but among older people as well. This is because the idea is new and it is a plan full of good things and every one says that it will do much good.

The editor gets around among the young people and he has heard a great many say that they were going to join the club as soon as the time came.

But the honor of the first membership must go to Miss Jessie Daggett, of Toledo, who sent in her name Monday morning on a pledge written by herself. Now all of you that can should send in your names as soon as possible. Cut out the pledge printed below, sign your name and address in the proper place and send it by mail to the Toledo Bee, Toledo, O.

The first story, which will tell of the early adventures of Christopher Columbus, will be printed in the first week of June and the stories will then be printed each week. You will read them all and you will also have a chance for some handsome prizes later on, besides a regular printed diploma from the Reading club, when you have finished a year's course of reading according to the rules, as follows:

Plan of Bee Reading Club.

This club is for all the young people who read the Bee, both boys and girls. Its object is to furnish a carefully selected course of reading, that will not only interest and amuse, but it will also instruct and do good.

These stories will be published in series of three months each, the first one being on Christopher Columbus and the early settlement of America.

At the end of each three months each one who takes the course will write a letter to the Bee telling what they have learned in the stories they have read. There will be handsome prizes for the members who write the best reviews.

In order to write a good review members should save the papers containing the Reading club stories.

At the end of one year printed diplomas will be issued to all who have followed the course.

To become a member cut out the following pledge promising that you will read all of the stories and send it to the Reading Club Editor, Toledo Bee, Toledo Ohio.

You will then be enrolled in the list of membership and the names of members will be printed in the Bee. You can join the club at any time. Send your name in now and get some of your friends to join also:

Bee Reading Club.

MEMBERSHIP PLEDGE.

I promise to read all of the stories printed for the Bee Reading Club during one year, and every three months I will write a letter telling what I have learned.

Name_____

Postoffice and State_____

☞Cut this out, sign it and send it to the Bee, Toledo, Ohio.

"CHICKADEE-DEE."

There's a thrill in the alder that fringes the stream,
Where the ice has passed out 'neath the sunny day's beam,
And buds of the catkins are swelling with glee
To the lingering voice singing Chickadee-dee,
Chickadee, chickadee, chickadee-dee-dee!

Though summer may smile on the banks we hold dear;
To bring us their grasses and blossoms to cheer,
And the hazel shall greet us by woodland and lea,
We will list for the voice singing Chickadee-dee,
Chickadee, chickadee, chickadee-dee-dee!

The scenes of our boyhood with notes we have heard
Seem passing before us like flight of a bird,
And hearts that were saddened to-day shall be free,
While clear comes the voice singing Chickadee-dee,
Chickadee, chickadee, chickadee-dee-dee!
—Henry Denver, in Springfield Republican.

WHO DRESSED APOLLO?

One morning as the girls at Miss Maria Makepenny's boarding school filed out of their rooms to go to breakfast a giggle and titter leaped from one to one and ran through their ranks. Such a craning of necks, such a smothering of pretty roguish faces in dainty pocket handkerchiefs! The cause of this innocent merriment was soon apparent.

Just in front of the picture gallery on the third floor stood a huge statue of Apollo. Some mischievous miss had risen while it was yet night and dressed the god in female attire. He boasted an overskirt, looped in fantastic fashion, a boa was round his plaster throat and on his curls a jaunty bonnet was coquettishly perched, whose ribbons were knotted under his chin. It was a most amusing spectacle, at least to the pupils. Not so, however, to the teachers, and especially to Miss Prissy, the sister of the awful Maria, whose duty it was to keep an eye on the pranks and high jinks of fifty fun-loving girls.

Miss Prissy simply glared at the masquerading god, then turned and severely regarded the sniggering train behind her, if haply she might discover the perpetrator of the joke. But only innocent eyes met her scrutiny.

In a terrible voice Miss Prissy called a servant and bade her divest Apollo of "those things" and carry them to her room. Then turning, she faced the girls.

"Young ladies," she said, with cold dignity, "it is needless for me to say that I am shocked and grieved. And not only am I shocked and grieved, but deeply mortified. That any young lady inmate of Miss Makepenny's school could descend to such horse play is beyond my comprehension. I shall make it my business to discover the culprit. And now, young ladies, to breakfast," and with the same gesture she would have used had she said, "Young ladies to the scaffold!" Miss Prissy led the way to the dining room.

Now in all that crowd of mischievous, wide-awake girls, there were only two who knew who dressed Apollo. And, strange to say, these girls were not friends. On the contrary, they were rivals in every way. Both were bright and pretty and had hosts of friends. One was the president of the sophomore class, the other of the freshman, and thereby hung a tale.

The trouble began on the afternoon of the first freshman class meeting. The wicked little sophomores, led by Clara Desbrosses, gathered outside the door and sang shrilly, "Rock-a-by Baby." At this insult to their youth, the freshmen or freshwomen took umbrage and for several weeks relations were greatly strained. Gradually, however, this class feeling wore away but a coolness remained between Clara and the president of the freshmen, Helene Arnold. This coolness grew until there was a fierce competition between the girls which was carried to extreme limits. If Clara had a supper, Helene immediately gave one which distanced it in grandeur. If Helene conceived a sudden friendship for any girl, it was not long before Clara was paying attentions to the same student. In the school room it was the same. So soon as it was known that Helene had eight marks Clara struggled to get ten. It is needless to add that these young ladies did not recognize each other when they met but looked loftily over one another's heads.

On the night before the robing of Apollo, Helene had risen with a toothache. In so great pain was she that she decided to seek Miss Pansy's medicine chest for relief. Throwing her bathrobe about her she started up the dimly lighted corridor. Suddenly she heard footsteps coming and saw a figure down the hall. Some instinct made her step quickly into a side corridor from which she watched Clara Desbrosses dress Apollo from his hyperion curls to his huge feet. The interest she took in the process made her forget her pain and when Clara had softly disappeared, Helene found to her surprise that her tooth had ceased aching and she quietly returned to her room. Not so quietly, however, as to avoid disturbing Miss Prissy, who, being a light sleeper, and hearing footsteps outside her door, arose and looked forth just in time to see Helen's retreating form.

Therefore, about noon, Helene was summoned to the august presence of Maria herself and abruptly charged with the Apollo misdemeanor. "There is no need of your denial," said Miss Makepenny, frigidly, "for Miss Priscilla saw you wandering about the corridors——"

"But ——" began poor Helene.

"No buts," interrupted Miss Makepenny. "Go to your room and remain there until I decide upon your punishment."

Helene was completely dazed. It never occurred to her to state what she had seen on her midnight walk, for though she possessed many faults, she would not have "told" on another girl, rival though she was. So she sat in her room, waiting her sentence.

It was destined to be a severe one. Miss Makepenny had decided to make an example of Helene and put an end to the mischief which was rampant in the school. At 4 o'clock the bell rang summoning all the students to one of the school rooms. The girls hastened there with anxious faces, for they knew something serious was about to occur. All the students were there and buzzing like so many bees when the door opened and Miss Makepenny, terrible and majestic, entered, leading Helene by the arm. There was an awful silence, then the principal spoke.

"Young ladies, I have a sad and painful duty to perform. You all know of the misdemeanor of last night. I have discovered the culprit—Helene Arnold. She is in disgrace. For two weeks no girl will be allowed to speak to her. She will eat her meals and take her exercise alone. If during the fortnight she breaks one rule I shall deem it my duty to suspend her from the school."

Heads slowly turned towards Clara Desbrosses and bright eyes glanced at the young sophomore to see her enjoy the discomfiture of her rival: Helene, too, lifted her head proudly and looked straight at her fair foe:

For one moment Clara hesitated. She felt as if she were turning to stone. She was a proud girl and dreaded disgrace. She felt sure she was quite safe but——

She sprang to her feet. The room swam a bit. "Miss Makepenny," she said in a queer little voice, "wait a moment. It was not Helene who dressed up Apollo. It was I."

* * * * * * * * *

Two weeks later, when Clara had been restored to good standing in the little community, one day she came upon Helene directly in front of Apollo. The two girls with one accord clasped hands.

"Let us be friends," said Clara. "I regret all our rivalry."

"You were so noble to speak," said Helene, "and you were quite safe. No one knew it but me."

"But you?" cried Clara. "How did you know it?"

"I saw you," said Helene.

Clara looked at her a moment. "And you, my rival, would have suffered for me without a word? Oh, Helene!" and Clara burst into tears as she kissed her newly found friend.

And Apollo seemed to smile.—Edith Sessions Tupper in New York World.

BOY'S WORK.

Boys often think it matters not how they spend their time. They can make it up when they grow older. But now, just now, they mean to enjoy themselves, even when they know it is not to their best interest. 'Tis a sad mistake to think of making up lost time. Every hour brings its work with it, the future is laden with difficulties sufficient to employ all the time, and time past must be lost forever. It is the starting point in life on which hinges future happiness.

Shakespeare says:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bounded in shallows and in miseries."

Moments lost in youth will be wanting all through our lives. Youth is the time for improvement. When we grow older the cares of the world, the strife for place, or the labor to gain subsistence, will occupy all your time.

The boy who wishes to gain an education has a vast amount of labor before him. He must deny himself many pleasures and apply himself earnestly and steadily, keeping in view the thought—"Come what will, I can overcome it by patient, honest work."

At first it seems a great undertaking to master all the subjects included in a complete education; yet, when we apply ourselves, the difficulties are soon made easier, and our power to overcome them grows stronger.

A boy is required to do many little things, things he thinks are not worth doing. He would do all the work if some one would do all the chores. Yet I doubt if ever a boy amounted to much if he did not begin on little things. Mastering little things gives us power to do greater things. He who will not try little things can not hope to succeed in larger or more difficult undertakings.

"Our life is but a span." The few short years of boyhood should be spent in laying the foundation upon which to build future character and usefulness. If those precious golden moments are spent in idleness, the diamond hour, which they embrace, will lose its lustre from want of setting.

"Who uses moments, has hours to use;
Who loses moments, whole years must lose."

Many boys have no plan for the future; never thinking of what they will do in after years to gain a livelihood. Thinking, perhaps, that the world owes them a living, and they can simply collect it. Perhaps that will do for a short time, but days will come when the time of collecting such a debt expires, and the "creditor," as he styles himself, will go empty-handed in a land of plenty. Then he can see the error of his ways, and may feel that the way to success lies in a different channel from the one he has been pursuing.

The work before us may be compared to the climbing of a mountain. It looks like a very difficult undertaking. We can neither see over, nor through it, but by patient toil we mount step by step, though turned aside by many obstacles, winding through many difficult passages. When once the summit is reached we are amply repaid for all our labor, by the view that position affords us. The beauty of the surrounding landscape, the glitter of the winding rivers, the blending of the distant hills and skies, all are seen in a light never before witnessed.

It is just so with a boy's work. He must begin at the bottom and work his way step by step toward the top. Though difficulties come in the way, that seem insurmountable, and discouragements almost cause him to give up the ascent, yet if he presses forward to the summit the view afforded there will make him wish to climb still higher. The difficulties will all be forgotten, and he has gained that which no man can take from him, nor time erase.

Boys may gain courage by reading the biographies of great men. Many of our men have made their way through difficulties that show their true greatness. It is through the true, faithful work and economy of time and money that they have gained their present position.

Their boyhood days were not spent in idleness, but in doing that which was of use to them in overcoming the everyday difficulties of life.

It is not the boy who wishes to fly to the pinnacle of fame that is likely to succeed, but he who, with patient, honest labor, mounts the ladder round by round, having a firm foundation on which to rest. His work will be planned, and worked out, while the former will be working without a plan.

The world demands good, honest workers. Boys, whatever you do, do it with a hearty good will. Do nothing by halves. The work will recoil on your hands, and weaken you in the estimation of your companions. Neglecting our duty will bring us into difficulties at last.

Boys work under many disadvantages in selecting a trade or employment for life. They are not always adapted to the work which the force of circumstances compels them to pursue. Every one has his calling, and happy is he who can follow that avocation which is his delight, and in which he has perfect success. He should select, with care, the employment he wishes to pursue through life, and if his boyhood days have been spent in some useful way the battle will not be so hard.

If you wish to succeed well in life, make the effort in youth; build up in boyhood, and complete the structure in mature years.

For, if in spring there be no blossoms, in summer there will be no beauty, and in autumn no fruit. S. W. B.

Dunfee, Ind.

A YOUNG TRAVELER.

The following letter is one that was written by a Toledo boy, Willie McDowell, to his teacher, who has kindly allowed us to print it.

Willie has been enjoying the pleasures of a trip from Toledo to Florida and his letter tells us of some of the experiences that he has had. It must have been an exciting trip.

Nashua, Fla., April 24, 1892.

My Dear Teacher: I have been so busy that I have not had time to write to you.

I had a very pleasant trip till I left Chattanooga and the rest of the way the track was pretty near covered with water. First we came to a bridge and the water was so high that the bridge shook, and then we went on a mile or two, and then we came to a high embankment where the track was washed off one side, and after they had fixed that we went on about two miles more. Then we came to a tunnel and that had caved in. Finally we got through all safe.

I wish that you and your class could eat some of the oranges like those that I ate last Sunday.

The church was loaded with flowers.

We are on the St. John's river, and just a little way from my home there is a sulphur spring. The fish in the St. John's river are plentiful and all are good to eat.

The place where I live is beautiful.

I will have to close now. With love to all the boys and a good share for yourself, I remain, your little scholar.

WILLIE McDOWELL.

THE ALBATROSS.

Those of you who have read the "Ancient Mariner" know all about the albatross, the superstitions of the sailors over the killing of one and what befalls the man who does that deed. Never was there such another tale as that told in this wonderful poem. You read it and see. But that the albatross had such a curious way of bringing up and disciplining its young I for one never knew till now. Some one who has made a careful study of the bird says that at a certain time of the year, between February and June, the parents go away to be gone several months, leaving their little ones alone at home. They do not exactly lock them up, because nests have neither keyholes nor doors, but they tell them something equivalent to what our parents say when they tell us to be good and quiet children till they come back again. For though the father and mother albatross stay away wandering over the seas until October, the little birds never leave the feeding ground till they return. Then the old birds go at once to their own nests, and the little birds are so glad to see them they hang about and peck with delight at their parents' heads, sometimes even wearing the feathers away. What a flutter of excitement there must be when the just parent comes home, and every other little bird is on a lookout for its own. Instead of watching for the sails of a ship as we do over the water, perhaps they look up in the sky, and some one quicker of vision than the rest shouts: "A wing! a wing! I see a wing." And up goes every other head to watch whose wing it is, whether the wing of one father or the wing of the best mother of all—for I suppose a little albatross is entitled to believe its own mother the best. I am sure I would were I one, just as I do now, in fact.—New York World.

BEE HIVE.

Greeting.

Dear Boys and Girls—The postman stopped at my door one day last week, one gloomy, rainy day, and handed me a square package. Eagerly I opened it and found it full to the brim with beautiful wild violets. How they did brighten up the house! Their beautiful coloring and delicate odor just carried me right out into the woods, in imagination, to the shady places where the modest violets are blooming.

Don't you love the wild-flowers, children? How many of you love to wander through the woods and fields and watch and enjoy the delicate, opening buds and all the tender growing things?

Have you all been thinking, this week, about the "Bee Reading Club?" How many of you have decided to join it? All that you will have to do will be to promise faithfully to read all the stories that will be printed for the club. This will make you a member of the club but will not give you a diploma. That you can earn by sending in letters about the different courses that you will read. The first coupon is published today, you see.

I should like so much to have a large club, and want every reader of the Children's Hour to become a member.

Our friends have remembered us most kindly this week. We have received several very interesting articles, a poem, short stories, etc.

Those that were crowded out this week will be published some time very soon.

We have some nice letters, too, one from another Toledo girl. We are glad to hear from you, Mabel and Jessie, and from the others also.

Yours faithfully,

PETER BUZZER.

An Out-Door Girl.

Dear Mr. Buzzer—I would like to write a letter for the Bee Hive. I am a little girl 8 years old and live in Toledo.

I like to play with my doll. Her name is Bessie.

I like to play out doors better than I do in the house. We play hide-and-seek and pull-away and tag and many other games.

This is my first letter, and if you will print it I will write again.

Your little friend,

MABEL FLOY DENNISON.

Toledo, Ohio.

Another Bicyclist.

Mr. Peter Buzzer—Dear Sir—I live in the city of Dayton but my pa takes the Toledo Bee.

I am a boy 9 years old and I have a bicycle. My chum, Bert Green, also has a bicycle and we have great fun riding together out in the country. The roads are getting nice and smooth now. We are going for a long ride this afternoon.

Your friend,

EDDIE KNOWLES.

Dayton, O.

A Happy Little Girl.

Dear Mr. Buzzer—I am a little girl 11 years old. I like to read the Children's Hour. My papa takes the Bee and has taken it ever since I was a baby. I would like to write a letter and see it in print. I hope you will like my letter. If you do I will write again.

Yours truly,

JESSIE DAGGETT.

Toledo, O.

BOUND TO GET EVEN.

First Boy (with bundle): You stop sicking that dog on me or I'll—I'll give him this meat.

Second Boy: He, he! Wot good'll that do?

First Boy: While he's eatin' the meat I'll lick you.

Second Boy: Here, Tige!

OLD ROAN.

(A true poetical picture of the sufferings of an undocked horse. How much worse if his master had caused him to be mutilated for life by docking.)

Under the roadside chestnut branches,
Where the midges dance and wood-bees drone,
Switching the flies from his flanks and haunches,
Stands the old stage horse, poor old Roan.
Broken and blown,
Worn to the bone,
Turned out to nibble and starve alone.

Ten years ago he had a master
Who petted, caressed, and fed him well;
Few on the road were gayer or faster
Than thoroughbred Roan, whose story I tell:
But one day he fell
In Stony Brook dell.
Ah, then his master wanted to sell.

Proud as a Hotspur, his young master
Swore, when the roan limped home from his fall,
Never would he drive a horse with a spavin,
Nor let him stand in the Morgan stall:
Be price great or small,
Nag, spavin and all,
Should go at the highest bidder's call.

John, the furious driver, bought him
To mate with a worthless, knock-kneed hack,
And the first lessons this new owner taught him
Were the lash, hard, and an empty sack.
'Twas crack, crack, crack!
Big load, heavy track,
Fifteen miles every day, fifteen and back.

Year after year, in all kinds of weather,
Pulling the red coach over the road:
Driven at full speed many hours together,
Worried and hurried with oaths and goad:
If it rained or snowed,
Heavier the load,
And always, "G'lang there, you lazy old toad!"

Ten years of hard fare, foaming and freezing,
Ten years of toil in sun, snow, and rain,
Wind-galled, knee-sprung, lame, and wheezing,
And the old fellow's free as a colt again.
Yes, free from his pain
Of spavin and strain,
Thank God, he is free from spavin and strain.

So, 'neath the roadside chestnut branches,
Where the midges dance and wood-bees drone,
No more switching of flies from his haunches,
Lies the old stage horse, poor old Roan.
Broken and blown,
Worn to the bone,
Then turned out to nibble and die alone.
—Our Dumb Animals.

THE PUZZLER.

NOTE.—A prize is offered for the best and largest list of original puzzles sent, by a reader of the Bee, to Peter Buzzer, Toledo Bee, before June 15th. The conditions are that the writing must be upon but one side of the paper, each puzzle must be immediately followed by its answer, and the puzzles must be original.

Numerical Enigma.

7, 5, 3, 1, you understand,
There are many of in this great land.
7, 5, 4, give the children joy,
Because it is their favorite toy.
3, 6, 2, 1, perhaps you have heard
Of this very pretty little bird.
Whole is a city built by a bay,
It is a great summer resort, they say.
HAZEL NUTTE.

Hidden Dry Goods.

1. Give the apricot to Nellie. 2. I am bringing ham sandwiches. 3. You are hoarser, George, than ever. 4. We spent summer in Ohan. 5. Basil, keep quiet. 6. That is a tint I admire. 7. I decline narcotics. 8. Being phthisical, I could not help coughing. 9. The isthmus links the two territories. J. K.

Pi.

Het yerla rdib chetcas eth rwmo.
CALLIE.

Charade.

My first doth number many a score,
'Tis oft well-fingered, o'er and o'er.
My second is of slippery mien,
He glides along, quite oft unseen.
My whole is of a studious bent,
And o'er his books doth pore, intent.
CALLIE.

Puzzle.

More than reading or writing,
All schoolboys delight in—
At least, by their mirth they confess it.
That little word make,
Only one letter take,
And a hundred to one you'll not guess it.

Charade.

Obedient to a mute command,
My first flies, far and fleet,
Frantic across the listening land,
Unhelped by wings or feet,
And often bears from Love's fond hand
My second, dear and sweet:—

My second, which in every place
Fond hearts will clasp and prize;
But yet my second loses grace,
When as I own with sighs,
It sometimes clouds the kindest face
And fires the fairest eyes.

My whole, with brightest bloom replete,
Yields to a doom unjust,
A grievous fate condemned to meet,
Wherever it is thrust,
Swept roughly under servile feet
And trampled in the dust.

Answers to puzzles in daily of May 14th and weekly of May 19th:

Charade.—Corn-sack.

Flowers Enigmatically Expressed.—Carnation, larkspur, coxcomb, foxglove, hemlock, henbone, peppermint, sweet briar.

Decapitation.—Amice, mice, ice.

Enigma.—Lie, Eli.

Transposition.—On-a-frolic.

Enigma.—Nothing.

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1892 THE KETCHAM FARM 1892
BARONSTEIN 6149.
PUBLIC TRIAL, 2:21.
SIRED BY BARON WILKES, record 2:18 (sire of Nydia Wilkes, 2:22 3-4; Nida Wilkes, 2:22 3-4; Bon Mot, 2:25 1-4; Brava, 2:23 1-4; Frenchy, 2:24 1-2; Lady Ethel, 2:28 1-4).
1ST DAM STEINETTE.....by STEINWAY 1808.
Dam of Bourbon Russell, 2:30 — Record at 3 years 2:25 3-4, and sire of Cricket, 2:10; Caesar, 2:18 1-2; Chas. Derby, 2:20; Lily P. 2:20 1-2; Baden, 2:24 3-4; Strathway, 2:26.
2ND DAM NED.....by EDWIN FORREST (Berkley's).
Dam of Clemmie G.....2:18 1-2
Post Boy.....2.23
Forrest Wilkes.....2:24 1-4
Alice Stoner.....2:24 1-2
Mystery.....2:25 1-4
Etc. Etc.
Sire of dams of Roger Hanson, 2:18 1-2; Matilda, 2:30, and five others
3D DAM.....by MAMBRINO CHIEF 11
4TH DAM.....by GRAY EAGLE.
5TH DAM.....by BOLIVAR.
Baronstein will make the season of 1892 at The Ketcham Farm, Toledo, Ohio. Terms $100 for season, with usual return privilege. Money due at time of service. Limited to 50 mares, including my own.
Baronstein is grandly bred, is a perfect individual, and is a trotter. Address
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PILES DR. WILLIAMS' INDIAN PILE OINTMENT will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted. Judge Coons, of Maysville, K. Y., says: "Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment cured me after years of suffering." Sold by druggists sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents and $1.00 per box.
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Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.
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Peter Faukhouser, cancer on nose, Archbald, O.
Anton Shrenk, under left arm, Archbold, O.
John Myers, on lower lip, Okolona, Henry County, O.
Mrs. Theodore Banakee, cancer on knee, Ridgeville, Henry County, O.
And many more too numerous to mention.
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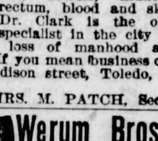
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UNCLE JED SPEAKS.

If I was the Sultan of Alimagoo,
Or Hyderbad, I know what I'd do;
I'd raise particular Ned.
I'd do jest whatever I had a mind,
'N if any one had any fault to find
He'd be likely to lose his head.

I'd scent up my whiskers with attar of rose,
'N sport a green turban, 'n stuck through my nose
I'd wear a big golden ring.
I'd pick out the prettiest girls to be found,
'N marry them all; there'd be no old maids round
If I was a-bossin' the thing.

We'd have meals in the palace 'bout five times a day,
Or oftener, maybe, if I felt that way,
With turkey 'n pumpkin pies.
I'd set on a beautiful Persian rug,
With my feet tucked up under me, cozy and snug,
'N a black slave to keep off the flies.

I'd have more pairs of trousers than E. Berry Wall,
'N nice pointed slippers, embroidered 'n small,
To wear when I went out walking.
That's only a few things I'd do
If I was the Sultan of Alimagoo;
But I ain't—so it's no use talkin'.
—Utica Observer.

Farm and Garden

How to Plow.

There are a good many plowmen who have never learned how to plow, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer. One serious mistake made by a great many farmers is to keep on plowing to the same depth every season until the pressure of the sole of the plow, running always at the same depth, creates a sort of hard-pan, impermeable both to air and moisture, between the soil that is cultivated and the substratum of soil below. Morever, the roots of plants find it difficult to penetrate this hard-pan, and hence they can only draw food from the limited surface soil they find above it. Where this practice has been followed, resulting in such a condition as the foregoing, a subsoil plow should be used to break up this hard-pan, and so give the soil better drainage and a new and deeper feeding-ground for this year's crops. In putting new land into cultivation the plowing should bring up one inch of extra depth of soil each year after the first breaking until it has been thoroughly worked to a depth of twelve or fourteen inches. Then each year afterward it may be plowed to a different depth with much better results than if it could not be so worked.

Plowing suggests the condition of the soil, and in regard to its preparation the Philadelphia Record says: It is not often that the farmer finds leisure to attend to the manure heap in summer, but at no season of the year is it more important to watch the heap in order to prevent the manure from overheating, or "fire-fanging," as it is styled. The heat created within the heap, intensified by the surrounding temperature, is such as to destroy its value entirely, burning it up as with fire, and in this manner a loss occurs that can not be estimated by any process.

All manure should be composted in summer. This does not mean that such absorbent materials as straw or other substances used in the stalls should be used only, but that the manure should be so preserved as to avoid heating except by gradual process. For this purpose nothing is superior to dry dirt, the rakings of the farm, turfs drawn out by the harrow, and even sawdust. Dry dirt is probably better and cheaper than anything else, as it is not only an excellent absorbent, but also serves to finely divide the manure. Make a foudation of dirt and over this throw the fresh manure, adding more dirt as the occasion demands. It will be but a short time before quite a heap will be accumulated, upon which all the urine and soapsuds may be thrown, while a peck of land plaster occasionally will be of assistance. Should the compost become heated it will be but little labor to turn it over, owing to its fine condition, and cold water thrown upon it will arrest the heat.

Use the manure on the fields as fast as it is made in summer, if it can be accomplished, and at no time can this be done to better advantage than on the corn crop, as the corn plant is a gross feeder, and will appropriate all kinds of manure. If wheat is to go in this fall, the wheat land may get the manure after the corn crop is in. If the manure is lightly turned under with a one-horse plow, the seeds of weeds that may be in the manure will be germinated, and can then be destroyed. The utilization of the manure saves loss of volatile matter, and the labor required will be no greater than at any other season.

The Sparrow Pest.

Those people who have suffered from the sparrow pest and who have seen their poultry deprived of their breakfast by the ever present and forever hungry sparrow, and who have tried in vain to get rid of them, may profit by the following experience of a Yates county (New York) farmer. He says: During the winter and early spring is doubtless the best time to destroy these pests. They then come about the house and barn for food and scattered seed. At this time they are easily induced to enter buildings by scattering seed about the door or windows, and eventually throwing some inside. They will soon find it, and may then be easily imprisoned and disposed of as thought best. During the coldest weather they generally find refuge under the eaves of buildings. If a box with a trap-door be nailed or otherwise secured near them, they will soon use that as an evening home, when the door may be closed and they are at your disposal. A plan followed by some is to take a common V-shaped trough, place one end of it close up against some building, feed them small seeds for a few days in it, then, with a shot-gun fire through an aperture in the building the whole length of the trough. Few will remain to tell the story of wholesale destruction, as over fifty have been killed at one shot in the manner named. It is better to use a shot-gun than to scatter poisoned seed about.

Is it Dangerous to Spray Fruit Tress?

The following report of experiment made to determine the amount of copper and arsenic adhering to fruit that had been sprayed with Bordeaux mixture and other compounds is taken from bulletin 17 of the Hatch Experiment station of the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst:

During the early autumn the board of health of New York city condemned several carloads of grapes as dangerous to the public health and ordered them destroyed, because they were slightly disfigured with the Bordeaux mixture which had been used by the growers to prevent mildew and rot. This caused a "scare" among the dealers and consumers and a serous fall in prices, which affect the market more or less for the rest of the season. To determine postively the amount of copper adhering to the grapes grown in the college vineyard, two lots of fruit, of ten pounds each, were selected, one from vines sprayed with the Bordeaux mi. ure throughout the season, and which were very badly disfigured, and the other from vines that were treated with the Bordeaux mixture up to the middle of June, then with two applications of the ammoniacal carbonate of copper and which were not in the least disfigured.

An analysis of these two samples was made at the state experiment station. In the first sample No. 1, there was found only 2-1,000 of 1 per cent. of oxide of copper, an amount so small that one would need to eat from one-half to one ton of these grapes, stems, skins and all, to obtain the least injurious effect, and that notwithstanding the fact that the bunches were selected from those having the largest amount of the copper mixture adhering to them.

In sample No. 2 not a trace of copper could be found. It would seem from the above that even under the most careless use of the copper solutions, no injurious effects need be feared, and that when properly applied there will not be a trace of copper left upon the fruit at harvesting.

Early in December the Pall Mall Gazette, of London, England, published an article headed "American Apples. Alarming Allegations—Are They Doctored With Arsenic?" Theyn the statement is made "that American orchardists use arsenic in such large quantities to protect their fruit from insects as to completely saturate it, and that the bloom or white powder found on the surface of American apples is arsenic, brought to the surface by evaporation, and if the fruit is eaten, this should be wiped off to avoid injurious effects. "That the delicate, unnatural (?) bloom of the American apples is due to arsenic, a drug that is largely used by people, especially the fair sex in America, to make the complexion fair," and other statements equally absurd and without a shadow of foundation. These statements were undoubtedly made in the interest of speculators for the purpose of injuring the sale of American apples in the English market.

To determine the amount of copper and arsenic adhering to the surface of apples (for it could not have been absorbed into the substance of the fruit) which had been sprayed three times with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green twenty apples, measuring one peck, were taken to the state experiment station for analysis. The amount of copper oxide found on these apples was twenty-two thousandths (.022) of one grain. This equals about five ten-thousandths (.0005) of one ounce to the barrel, or requiring two thousand barrels to yield one ounce of copper oxide. The specimens selected for this analysis were those with the roughest surface, to which would adhere more of the copper solution of Paris green than to the average apples.

Not a trace of arsenic could be detected in this analysis, as Paris green (average samples of Paris green contain thirty-three parts of oxide of copper and sixty-one parts of arsenious oxide) was not used after July 1, but it was probaly all washed off during the three months following, before the apples were gathered, which was October 1.

When we consider the fact that probably not one fruit-grower in one hundred throughout the country used Paris green at all, and that not one barrel in thousands came from sprayed trees, the absurdity of the "scare" becomes still more apparent.

Molasses for Cattle.

The well-known medical journal, the Lancet, offers the suggestion that the agriculturists might make more use of sugar for feeding and fattening cattle. The farmer could well afford to treat his beasts more liberally with saccharine additons to the usual food, and our contemporary holds that he would find an advantage in doing so. It has been ascertained that sugar exercises a beneficial effect upon cows in regard to both flavor and quality of their milk. It also improves pigs, and sheep thrive upon it when it is mixed with the ordinary provender. All animals are partial to it, and, in the case of horses, sleekness of skin is thought to be produced by saccharine dietary.

In this country, giving animals sugar or molasses with their food was commenced after the abolition of the sugar duties in 1874, and is now common enough, though only to a small extent, and is capable of vast development now that the prices are so low. Much of the utility of beats (mangolds) in feeding is due to the 4 or 5 per cent. on sugar it contains. Sugar or molasses will induce cattle to eat all sorts of matter which they would otherwise reject, such as indifferent hay, or cut straw mixed with roots. The flesh of pigs partly fed on sugar has been proved to be unusually fine. Farmers generally are quite unaware of the wonderfully low prices now prevalent. West India molasses, of course, varies in its constitution, but probably contains over 40 per cent. of cane and 20 per cent of grape sugar—say 60 per cent. of saccharine. It is thus, for the farmer's purpose worth about two-thirds the price of sugar. It is also convenient in use as it does not require to be dissolved before mixing with roots, chaff, hay, etc. Various receipts have been given, the usual quantity suggested being one quart of molasses a day for a store and two quarts for a fatting beast. This should be mixed with cut chaff, cake, mangold, etc., and turned over and over a few times, leaving it for a few hours to allow the sugar to be thoroughly absorbed, and in addition a slight degree of fermenting to be set up.—North British Agriculturist.

Cultivating the Crops.

May and June are the principal months for cultivation, and the more thoroughly is given the better will be the growth and yield of the crops. If the work can be commenced with the harrow or weeder the weeds may be destroyed more closely in the hill than if the cultivator is used first. Anotehr adavantage gained is that the soil will worked into finer tilth close to the plants with the harrow than with the cultivator. Then the work can begin at any time that the condition of the soil will admit.

A few days in the spring will often make a considerable difference in the soil. If the work is done in good season the soil may be kept in good condition from the start while if delayed the soil will get packed hard, and not only will the growth of the plants be retarded, but the work of getting the ground into a good tilth will be increased.

Many varieties of weeds germinate quickly and in a fair soil make a thrifty growth. Unless they are killed out they will soon interfere seriously with the growth of the plants. Seeds germinate only once, and if the weeds are destroyed soon after the germ puts forth, the work is comparatively easy. By commencing the cultivation soon after planting it will therefore be much easier to keep the weeds down. Just how often the cultivation should be repeated or how long it should be kept up, must be largely determined by the growth of the plants and the condition of the soil. Generally it is not best or necessary to stir the soil deep. Shallow and reasonably level cultivation will destroy the weeds as effectively as working deep, while it will be easier both on the men and teams. Keeping the surface level and in a good tilth will aid materially in retaining moisture in the soil, as 2 inches of fine soil on the surface acts as a mulch. By cultivating frequently and keeping the soil fine and mellow a large proportion of the plants will make a much thriftier growth.

It is largely on this account that the early cultivation is of the most importance. Give the plants a good opportunity to make a good start to grow and it is much easier to maintain a good growth. The safest plan is to continue th ecultivation until the crop is safe. In many cases the last cultivation given will be the most profitable, as one or two more workings will add materially to the yield. Cultivate early and thoroughly from the start, keep the weeds down and the soil in good tilth, and a fair crop will be assured, even in an unfavorable season.—St. Louis Republic.

What is the Best Food for Cattle.

Experimental research has demonstrated that the familiar fact that certain cattle foods are more valuable, pound for pound, than others, depends upon three points: 1. The relative proportion of dry substance contained; 2. the digestibility of that dry substance, and 3, its constitution.

To illustrate, a pound of hay may contain about three times as large a proportion of dry substance as a pound of the grass from which the hay was made, and if this dry substance has lost none of its digestibility in the conversion of the gras into hay the latter will be worth three times as much per pound for feeding purposes as the former; but a pound of corn meal may contain the same proportion of dry substance as a pound of hay and yet be more valuable because its dry substance is more digestible, or contains a larger digestible proportion of valuabel constituents than the hay.

German experiment stations have been studying this problem for years through digestion experiments, in which certain animals are fed for a definite period on the food under investigation, both food and excrement being analyzed, and the proportion digested determined by difference. In this manner digestion coefficients have been determined, the digestion co-efficients being the percentage of the feed or of its various constituents which is digested.

In our country several stations have done some work in this direction, notably of Maine, located at Orone, W. H. Jordan, director, and a recent bulletin from that station gives the results of trials in 1891 with a variety of cattle foods, the trials being made with sheep. The following is a summary of the results:

1. Hungarian grass, both when fed green and after drying, proved to be more digestible than the average of other grasses—notably more so than timothy.

2. The drying of the Hungarian grass into hay did not diminish its digestibility. This is in accordance with all former experience.

3. The corn plant as cut for the silo is one of the most digestible of fodder plants, rating in these experiments as compared with timothy as 100 : 120. Sivty per cent. of the dry organic matter of timothy was digested, while with the various corn fodders the average was seventy-two per cent.

The experiments of this year disclose no especial differences in the digestibility of the southern, field and sweet corn fodders.

4. The digestion trials with roots show them to be the best digestible of any of the foods tested, the amount of waste material being very small, averaging not over 8 per cent. of the whole.

5. The Gluten meal, which is a waste product in the manufacture of glucose from corn, was digested to the extent of 89 per cent. of its dry organic matter, which does not differ at all from the figures given in the German tables for the entire grain. The treatment which the grain receives in converting the starch into glucose does not seem to affect the digestibility of the refuse.

6. The second trial of the digestibility of American wheat bran gives average figures almost similar to those obtained in the first trial, and shows this cattle food to be but slightly if any more digestible than good hay and much inferior in this respect to grains such as maize, oats, barley, etc.

The Farm in May.

One of the best evidences that a sheep is not well is when it goes off to some place as if disposed to be alone.

If the wheatfield does not seem uniform, or the plants are not thrifty, apply 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre and a change for the better will be observed in a few days.

To sow peas make a funnel by folding stiff paper or a piece of pasteboard, having an opening of half an inch at the small end. The flow of seed may be regulated with the thumb.

Give the onion rows clean hoeing, and apply some kind of fertilizer along the rows, so as to push them forward rapidly, thus giving them an opportunity to start off well before the grass begins to interfere.

To detect the adulteration of paris green put a teaspoonful in a glass of strong ammonia water. The paris green should dissolve completely. It is a very simple method, and enables any one to make the test.

The large bell peppers command a ready sale, as they are largely used by those who manufacture pickles. They are easily grown, but it is not safe to put tender plants out in the open air before the middle of May.

Set out but few early cabbage for a family supply. The main crop of cabbage should be for the winter, and should not be transplanted until quite late. Cauliflower should be transplanted at the same time as early cabbage.

The summer is the time to push the pigs. They should be kept in growth, so as to make a large frame upon which to put the fat late in the fall. A clover patch, with skim milk and bran at night, will be much better for them than to allow them corn.—Philadelphia Record.

Experiments made in Canada show that white wheats yield more than the reds, and that bald varieties of wheat yield more than the bearded kinds, though the latter kinds are a little heavier than the bald. These results have been obtained by testing a large number of varieties side by side and under the same conditions.

Egg plants are easily grown, and three or four plants are sufficient for a small family. One drawback to egg plants is the potato beetle, which is more partial to the egg plants than to potatoes. When the plants are first put out they should be inspected twice a day, to pick off the beetles. As soon as the stems become hard and though the potato beetles will cease to disturb them.

One advantage of cultivating the soil lightly is that the top soil becomes a mulch, or covering, thereby arresting the escape of moisture and enabling crops to withstand drought. Cultivation, therefore, is not for the purpose of destroying weeds, or grass only, but to retain moisture, which is a very important matter during a dry spell.

If an acre of ground produces 200 bushels of potatoes per acre, the yield will be above the average, yet no farmer should be satisfied with less than 300 bushels, as it will require no more labor, though the cost may be increased for fertilizers. If two dollars can be gained for one dollar expended in fertilizers, the farmer will be repaid, while his land will not lose in fertility.

One mode of improvement is to sell off the poorest and least remunerative members of the flock or herds every year, retaining only the best for the purpose of improvement. No improvement can be made, however, by selection alone, if the stock is not pure breeds, but by grading up with males of the pure breeds, and selecting the best of the females, the stock will become better every year.

It is when the plants are very young that weeds and grass do the most damage. It is the first struggle of young plants that is the most difficult. Some plants that are easily destroyed by weeds when young, become hardy and vigorous when once a start is made. The time to do the most work in the garden is when the plants are just coming through the ground.

It is a risk to shear sheep when the weather is cool. Those who assemble at the annual shearing, early in the spring, to secure records for heavy fleeces, are compelled to use blankets on the sheep. This is too expensive for farmers to practice. It will lessen the liability of disease in the flock to lose some of the wool and postpone shearing until a warm, sunny day can be selected, and even then the sheep should not be exposed for awhile.

If the rows in the garden are to be cultivated with the horse hoe they may be one yard apart, but if the hand hoe or wheel hoe is to be used the rows may be as close together as 18 inches or two feet. The closer the rows the more space gained, but more hand labor will also be required. If the garden is small it will be better to use a hand hoe, as well as giving all the manure possible. A garden cannot be made too rich if it is kept well cultivated.

MATERIALS OF A STORY.

I met a friend of mine the other day
Upon the platform of a West end car;
We shook hands, and my friend began to say
Quickly, as if he were not going far,
"Last summer something rather in your way
Came to my knowledge. I was asked to see
A young man who had come to talk with me
Because I was a clergyman; and he
Told me at once that he had served his time
In the state's prison for a heinous cirme,
And was just out. He had no friends, or none
To speak of; and he seemed far gone
With a bad cough. He said he had not done
The thing. They all say that. You cannot tell,
He might have been guilty of it. Well,
What he wanted was some place to stay,
And work that he could do. I managed it
With no great trouble. And then, there began
The strangest thing I ever knew. The man,
Who showed no other signs of a weak wit,
Was hardly settled in his place a week
When he came round to see me, and to speak
About his lodging. What the matter was
He could not say, or would not tell the cause,
But he must leave the place; he could not bear
To stay. I found another room, but there
After another week he could not stay.
Again I placed him, and he came to say
At the week's end that he must go away.
So it went on, week after week, and then
At last I made him tell me. It appears
That his imprisonment of fifteen years
Had worn so deep into the wretch's brain
That any place he happened to remain
Longer than one day in began to seem
His prison and all over again to him,
And when the thing had got into shape,
He was quite frantic until he could escape.
Curious, was not it? And tragical."
"Tragical? I believe you! Was that all?
What has become of him?" "Oh, he ils dead.
I told some people of him, and we made
A decent funeral for him. At the end
It came out that his mother was alive—
An outcast—and she asked our leave to attend
The ceremony, and then asked us to give
The silver coffin plate, carved with his name,
And the flowers, to her." "That was touching. She
Had that much good left in her infamy."
"Why, I don't know! I think she sold the things,
Together with a neck-pin and some rings
That he had left, adn drank. But as to blame—
Good day to you!" My friend stepped flown
At the street crossing. I went on up town.
—W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

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THE CIGARETTE.

It Keeps Good Company Besidehe Dude.

Whatever may be said against the cigarette much has very properly been said against it—there is no question that it keeps very good company, says the New York World. The late Lord Lytton was so fond of the alleged deadly cylinders that he smoked them incessantly, even between the courses of his dinners, and two of the most conspicuous of British public men, Balfour and Lord Randolph Churchill, consume large quantities of them. As a matter of fact, cigarettes are more frequently seen in the mouths of members of Parliament than are cigars with our congressmen. All the leading Theosophists, excepting, perhaps, Annie Besant, draw inspiration from cigarettes. Mme. Blavatsky was notorious for the number of them she smoked, while her successor, the Countess of Caithness, has followed her example in that respect as well as in her example in fondness for diamonds, and Prof. Elliott Coues, the American Theosophical high priest, smoked them to extravagant excess. The great plainsts, Rubenstein and Paderewski, use them without stint, the former, as was recorded here recently, making his breakfast of tea and cigarettes while in the Caucasus last summer. As for the prevalence of the cigarette habit among American women—honi soit qui mal y pense, as the king said of the garter. It may at least be alleged in defense that the example has been set by many royal women of Europe, from queens and duchesses down.

GREAT CURIO SHOPS.

There is no Hotel Drouot in New York where curious bargains are to be picked up from under the auctioneer's hammer any afternoon of the year. Men have gone to Paris to see sights and spent all their afternoons in the Hotel Drouot. Dumas the younger and Zola have often been seen there, not only studying their types but waiting their chances to bid on rare armor or antique pipes or rapiers.

It has long been a forlorn hope in the minds of curio collectors to hit upon a sword or poniard that could be traced to Villon or some one of his brawling associates in th emiddle of the fifteenth century. Guy de Maupassant is credited with such an ambition.

New York, indeed, is destitute of curio shops where genuine antiques may at all times be bought at reasonable prices. A citizen of some experience spent weeks not long ago in the search for a Zulu assegai. There are plenty of assegais in private collections, but the dealers in bric-a-brac seem to know little and care less about them.—New York World.

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A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.
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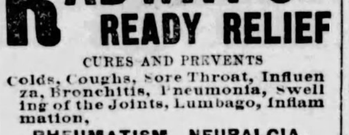
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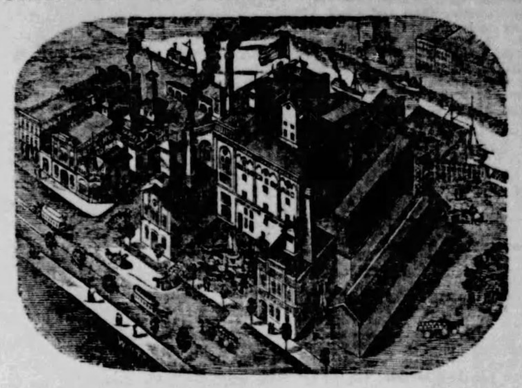
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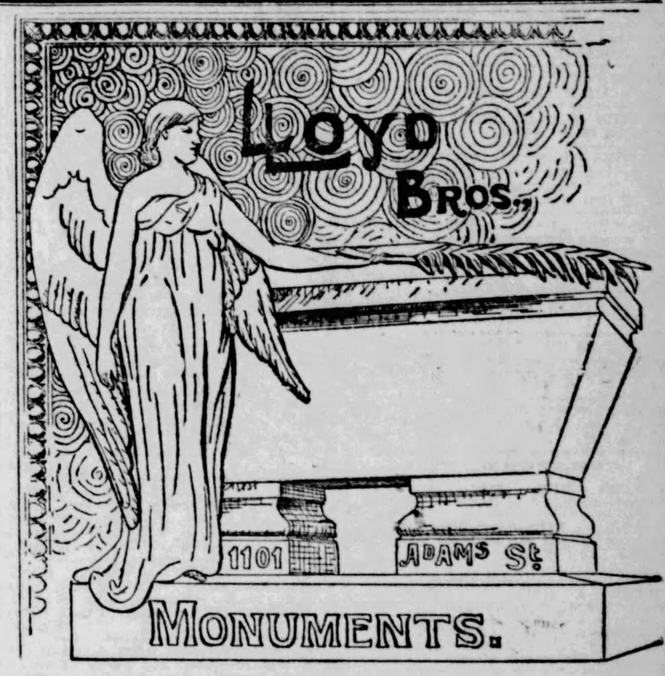

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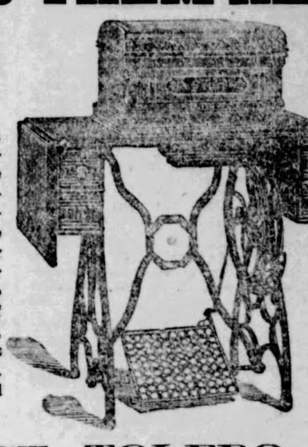
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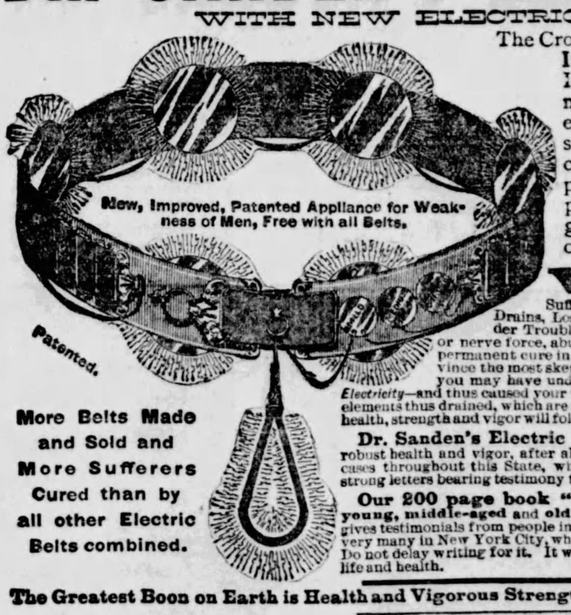

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An Old Man Made Young.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 2.
DR. A. T. SANDEN—Dear Sir—I should have reported to you sooner but I wanted to be satisfied beyond a doubt before doing so. I am happy to say that results are entirely satisfactory. From the use of your belt I enjoy excellent health, my appetite is good, sleep is sweet and refreshing, and am not now nervous as I was for years before taking your treatment. I think the belt one of my best friends, and no money could induce me to part with it if I could not get another. The most wonderful thing about it is that at the age of 74 I am a young man again. You may use this as a testimonial if you wish. Yours very truly, GEO. W. BOSLER, 1720 Jackson st.
Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt with Improved Electric Suspensory is the greatest boon ever given to weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or Money Refunded. They are graded in the strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Write for our book at once, sent sealed, free. Address:
SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 819 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

The BEE will give the people all of the news and advertise their wants. Having a circulation much greater than any other Toledo daily paper it is much the best advertising medium. It secures quicker and better returns. Consult your interests by advertising in the BEE when you want anything or have anything to sell.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN TO SELL BY SAMPLE OUR Money Order System to retail merchants. $200 a month in it for live salesmen. Experience not necessary. Address Merchants Money Order Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. 16apr4sats

SALESMEN WANTED—SALARY AND expenses; permanent business. Address Brown Brothers Company, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y. 2apr-fri & sat1m

WANTED—TWO GOOD COATMAKERS. Address C. G. Vermaas, West Toledo, Ohio, Box 39. 131

WANTED—FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, competent to handle dynamo and electric light plant three hundred lamps. The Salem Wire Nail Co., Findlay, O. 12may6

WANTED—TWO GOOD PRACTICAL painters at 406 Floyd street. Fred Neuhaut. 134

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN IN THE capacity of news agents on railroad trains. Apply to Union News Co., Pennsylvania Depo. 133

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED SINGLE MAN to take care of horse, cow and garden. Mrs. M. C. Hardy, 2850 Cherry street. 133

WANTED — COAT MAKERS, PANTS makers and vest makers at Joe Huber's, 418 Madison street; none but first-class need apply. 16may-tf

WANTED—CARPENTERS, STONE MASons, brick masons, painters, glaziers and laborers on Hotel Victory, Put-in-Bay, Ohio; best of wages including board; don't wait to correspond, but apply immediately if you want work, to Thomas Keegan, Superintendent, at Put-in-Bay, O. 137

SALESMEN TO SELL TO MERCHANTS by sample; $100 a month for workers; inclose stamp; permanent situation; samples free to working agents. Model Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. 17maylm

WANTED—BOY AT CIGAR BOX FACtory, No. 125 St. Clair street, 3rd floor. 136

WANTED—WHITEWASHER AT MAUmee Steam Boiler Works. 138

HARNESS MAKERS WANTED—TEN good men can find steady work at highest wages. For information apply at Peter Satter's, 410 Monroe street. 137

WANTED—BARBER — FIRST CLASS Union man; no other need apply. No. 825 Lagrange street. 136

COAT MAKER WANTED—A SOBER, steady man, experienced, can have a job all the year round. Address Box 831, Bucyrus, Ohio. 16may6p

WANTED—A BOY 17 TO 18 YEARS OLD to deliver packages; one who can ride bicycle. Call at once to the Hyman Co., 212 Summit street. 132

WANTED—FIRST CLASS BARBER FOR Saturday; steady job if suited. Box 160 Wauseon, Ohio. 133

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Enquire 1854 Parkwood ave. 131

WANTED—A GIRL—ONE WHO UNDERstands cooking, and can go home nights, at European Lunch Room, foot of Monroe st. 132

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 2291 Twentieth st. 132

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; TWO in family; soft snap for right party. Enquire at store No. 318 Monroe street. 132

WANTED—50 GIRLS TO RUN SEWING machines. Black & Co., corner Oak and Huron. 136

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for housework; old No. 324 Madison, corner of 17th street. 132

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER for family of two. Call immediately 551 West Washington street. 136

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in family of two. Mrs. Gilbert, 138 18th street. 136

WANTED—WHITE LADY FOR GENeral housework at 504 1-2 Sprerior st. 137

GIRL WANTED AT 329 13TH STREET to do general housework; must come well recommended; German preferred. 136

WANTED—A ROOM MATE BY A LADY; have a pleasant room; company object, and the rent is reasonable; references exchanged. Address I. 24, Bee office. 134

WANTED — COOK (GERMAN PREferred); good wages; no washing. 2020 Collingwood ave. 136

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, at once, at 707 Madison street. 134

WANTED—DISHWASHER AND SCRUB woman at once; reasonable wages. 123 Superior street. 132

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; must be good cook, and come well recommended; wages $3.50 per week. Apply 2065 Ashland ave., corner Floyd street. 131

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, GOOD COOK, German preferred; good wages to right party. 615 Summit street. 138

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Apply at 2029 Warren street. 18may-tf

WANTED—RELIABLE GERMAN GIRL for general housework; steady employment at good wages. Mrs. T. J. Hoy, 324 West Lafayette street. 138

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS DINING room girl at Hotel Madison. 18may3

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR second work at 1608 Jefferson street. 137

WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF A YOUNG lady who wishes a position at a fair salary. Enclose stamp for a reply. Address Lock Box 298, city.

WANTED — THREE EXPERIENCED dining room girls at the Hotel Madison. 133

WANTED—NURSE GIRL TO CARE FOR small children. Apply corner Floyd and Ashland avenue. 131

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST in family of two, in payment for a good home and clothes. Address I. 10, Bee office. 135

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire 133 10th street, between Monroe and Jefferson. 131

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; will pay good wages to one that understands how to work. Apply at once. 128 Nineteenth street. 136

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR housework; must come well recommended. Mrs. John Boice, 118 23rd street. 137

WANTED—THREE FIRST RATE DINing room girls at Hotel Madison. 133

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. MRS. Howard M. Smith, 1821 Collingwood ave. 131

WANTED — YOUNG LADIES WITH good voices that can learn to play mandolin for a summer tour of the lakes. Address Opera Manager, Bee office. 134

WANTED—COOK—WILL PAY GOOD wages; no washing or ironing. Apply to Mrs. J. B. Hudson, 424 West Woodruff ave.; west side of double brick house at head of Madison street. 130

WANTED—AGENTS.

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes, sell at sight in city or country. New Agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark Street, Cincinnati, O. 27feb13sats

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR first-class publications; salary guaranteed. Address Dr. C. E. Imhoff, Urbana, O. 11may6

WANTED—GOOD MEN IN TOLEDO AND vicinity to take the agency of their locality for the fastest selling and most profitable household article on the market. We guarantee $3 per day; good men can make from $25 to $50 per week. Address immediately, The Ohio Specialty Co., Box 242, Sandusky, Ohio. 11may6p

WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY, IN exclusive territory. Our new patent Safes, sell at sight in city or country. New Agents first in field actually getting rich. One agent in one day cleared $86. So can you. Catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., No. 363-371 Clark street, Cincinnati, O. 27feb13sats

AGENTS—MOST WONDERFUL ADVERtising scheme ever known; patented; every merchant buys; enclose stamp. Arch Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis. 5maylm-p

BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED—TO INVEST $1,000 WITH services of investor in a well established business, by a man with business experience. Address I. 118, Bee office. 12may6p

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—THE CITIZENS OF TOLEDO and my friends, to attend the opening of the "Hotel Lalond," at the corner of Lafayette and St. Clair streets, on Friday evening, May 20th. The hospitality of the "Hotel Lalond," in the way of supper, music and dancing, will be free to all. Thomas Lalond, Prop. 18may2p

FOR RENT—7 ACRES IN WEST TOledo, adjoining Dr. Newton's. New house, barn, etc., suitable for small fruits and garden. A good tenant who is willing to work it on shares can lease it for a number of years. Ira Richardson & Son, Produce Exchange. 11may-tf

WANTED—TO ANNOUNCE THAT WM. Drausfield has just placed a new stock of furniture in the rooms formerly occupied by Mettler Bros., 610 South St. Clair street; it will pay you to get prices. 11may6p

LADIES TAKEN IN PRIVATE CONfinement; home found for infant when desired; terms reasonable; everything confidential. Address M. D., P. O. Box 236, Paulding, Ohio. 11may12p

LADIES HAVING A FEW SPARE hours each day can find lucrative employment by calling on Miss Sarah L. King, 936 North Railroad avenue, Toledo, O. 14may6p

WANTED—THE PEOPLE OF TOLEDO to know that the American Liquor & Opium Cure Co. have opened their office and sanitarium at 622 Madison street, corner Erie, at which place they are prepared to treat with a sure and safe remedy all who are addicted to the use of Alcohol, Opium, Morphine or Chloral. Cure guaranteed. Investigation desired. 13may6p

GO TO WM. HEATH FOR FURNITURE and stoves, 524 Cherry street, between Huron and Superior streets. 14may6p

GROUND LEASE TO LET FOR A TERM of years, 65x100 feet on corner of Cherry and Superior streets. For further information apply to A. E. Scott, Trustee, 506 Cherry street. 26apr-tf

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT—W. T. States, 611 Cherry street. Room 13, Adams Block, corner Adams and St. Clair streets. Plans, Specifications and details furnished on short notice. 15decly

FIRE, ACCIDENT AND PLATE GLASS insurance and real estate. Phone 1288. C. C. & H. H. ("Curt") Dawson, 2 New Bee Building, first floor. 3dec-tf

ANY ONE HAVING MONEY TO LOAN on improved city or farm property at good rates will find it to their interest to call on T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. No charge for investment. 17augly

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SAW AND PLANing mill, located on the G. R. & I. R. R., for sale cheap; within one and one-half miles of Oil Field. J. P. Schier, Geneva, Ind. 11may6p

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO CHAIR BARber outfit for sale cheap for cash, or will exchange for difference. Apply 310 Adams street. 5may12p

FOR SALE—FINE STYLISH ROAD MARE 5 years old; well bred. Enquire 424 Oliver street. 5may12p

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT ON Mark street, between Walnut and Locust, Cherry Grove addition; will sell with small cash payment, balance on time; price $1,350. Inquire 532 Ontario street. 16may6p

FOR SALE—1 SAFE, 1 10-FOOT SHOW case, 20 feet of counter, 10 feet of shelving, 1 walnut wall case. Address I. 33, Bee office. 17may3p

HORSES FOR SALE—WORK HORSES and drivers, fine young black team, well matched, not afraid of electric cars; fine family team. F. L. Lowe's livery barn, Monroe street, west of Wagon Works. 17may6p

FOR SALE—A COLUMBIA HIGH Wheel, nickle plated, Expert, 52-inch, good as new; cheap for cash. Enquire at I. Hersky's, 336 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio. 17may3

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, GOOD barn, well of water, and plenty of fruit; also lot adjoining with new store building; will sell stock and fixtures if wanted; best location in northern Ohio for grocery or grocery and saloon; will take good horse and buggy. Address I. 34, Bee office. 17may3p

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HANDSOME black walnut extension dining table; will seat 18. Address H. 16, Bee office. 15apr-tf

FARM LANDS, IMPROVED AND UNimproved, for sale in Hancock, Wood, Ottawa and Henry counties, Ohio, and Lenawee county, Michigan, in lots to suit, and at reasonable terms. The Dewey Stave Company, Room 48, St. Clair Building, Toledo, Ohio. 6apr1y

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, MONTGOMERY township, section 16, oil lands; also 120 acres, section 14. For sale or exchange for property in Toledo. This is first-class oil land. Address T. S. Carman, Bradner, O. 12apr2 1-2m-p

FOR SALE—A SALOON AND BOARDING house for sale in a very good locality, No. 42 Market Space; going out of business on account of sickness. 6may12p

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE 20, NORTH Michigan street, between Monroe and Washington, lot 36 feet front. Enquire on premises. 25apr1m-p

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

HOUSE FOR RENT—A NEW HOUSE AT 2239 Scottwood avenue, that has been occupied less than two years, having ten nice rooms with all modern conveniences, including pump for pumping rain water into tank in attic, hot and cold water, Pasteur filter, etc.; heated by furnace and having good basement rooms for laundry and cellar. The house will be rented with carpet all down, shades and screens in place, with two bedroom sets complete, good range and cooking utensils, or without furniture. It will be vacant after June 1st. For information call on Dr. H. A. Tobey, at the house, or on Mr. Jacquit at Mellink's Furniture Store. 11may12

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOME, MODern improvements; location A 1—2127 Jefferson street, from May 1st or June 1st. A. A. Geroe & Son. 18apr-tf

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE WITH all modern improvements, on 16th street, between Madison and Adams street. J. A. Cahoon, 1514 Madison street. 5apr-tf

FOR RENT—HOUSE 28 11TH STREET; modern house. Enquire J. Huber, 418 Madison street. 16may-tf

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE NO. 729 Lagrange street; immediate possession; references. James W. Myers, No. 8 Myers Block. 14may4

FOR RENT—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE ON Michigan street, between Monroe and Jefferson, with all modern conveniences. Apply of W. C. Tate, 134 Superior street. 23apr-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT money come direct to me. I will loan you money on household goods, pianos, organs, horses, etc., without removal, and on the most satisfactory terms. Partial payments received reducing cash pro rata. All business strictly confidential. C. R. Lee, 506 Cherry street. 5maylm

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM AND CITY property at six, seven and eight per cent. S. G. Southard, Room 11, Gardner Place, corner Superior and Madison. 27febly

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, from one to ten years; interest payable annually, with privilege of paying any part or all of the principle at any time. For further information call on or address, L. Vanderburg, 37 Chamber of Commerce, Toledo, Ohio. 18apr3m-p

MONEY TO LOAN—IF YOU WANT $25 to $500 on chattel mortgage, I will negotiate such loans on fair terms. M. O. Waggoner, office and residence, 613 Madison street. 24octlyr

MONEY—TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in large or small amounts at low rate of interest. T. S. Merrell, 512 Madison street. 17auglyr

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal; partial payments received reducing cost pro rata; all business strictly confidential. Croft, Room 2, Worthington Block, Adams and Superior streets. 16may-tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL MEMORANDUM AND price book, indexed. $1 reward. P. E. Wilcox, Burnett House. 12may6p

LOST—ST. BERNARD BITCH, ANswers to the name of "Bruce." A liberal reward if returned to W. E. McBain, Veterinary Surgeon, 228 Lynn street. 17may2p

LOST—DOG—SMALL FEMALE POODLE, color grayish white; answers to name of Poodie. Return to McCormick's music store, 414 Adams street, and receive suitable reward. 11may6p

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE LADY, an unfurnished room on ground floor; also furnished sleeping room. Address I. 8, Bee office. 131

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM within 10 minutes walk of postoffice. Address I. 31, care of Bee. 17may2p

ROOM WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, EMployed during day, sitting room with folding bed, or alcove, with board if convenient and privilege of piano, (central.) Address I. 27, Bee office. 18may2p

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in office by experienced young man or work in a manufacturing establishment; good references. Address I. 11, care Bee. 131

WANTED—WORK AT ONCE BY THE day by a middle aged lady; cooking preferred; or plain sewing to do at her home. Address I. 23, Bee office. 133

WANTED—POSITION AS STENOGRAPher and typewriter by a lady who can give satisfaction. Address I. 32, Bee. 137

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man 23 years of age; had 4 years experience in real estate and insurance office; speaks English, German and Polish. Address J. L. Kantar, 444 Erie street. Good references. 133

WANTED—SITUATION BY AN EXPERienced cook; will work for $5 a week. Address I. 37, Bee office. 138

HOUSEWORK—WANTED, SITUATION by young girl 16 years old to assist in housework. Inquire 124 Tecumseh street. 138

WANTED—SITUATION AS CLERK OR to do writing, by young lady. Address I. 36, Bee office. 138

SITUATION WANTED BY A CITY EXperienced shoe salesman; speaks German, and can furnish first class references. W. Steidel, care Maltson, 3004 State street, Chicago. 138

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING to do at home. Enquire 1042 Broadway. 138

WANTED—BY A STEADY, MARRIED man, well acquainted with the city, long experience in the grocery business, situation as clerk or driving delivery wagon. Address I. 35, Bee office. 138

WANTED—WRITING TO DO AT HOME by young woman of business experience. Address I. 29, Bee office. 136

WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY THE day or week. Address I. 9, Bee office. 131

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in an office as assistant, with any kind of office work; can speak both English and German. Address I. 30, Bee office. 137

WANTED—A PLACE IN SMALL FAMILY by a refined girl, where home comforts can be had; more for a home than for wages. Address I. 19, Bee office. 132

WANTED—WASHING BY THE DAY OR plain sewing. Address 518 Hamilton street. 136

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, DRIVing delivery, or any outdoor work; wages not so much an object. Address S. W. Chase, 2121 Chase street. 132

WANTED — POSITION AS NIGHT watchman; references given. Address I. 21, care of Bee. 133

ROOMS FOR RENT.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR rent. Inquire at 623 Erie st. 13may6p

FOR RENT — THREE FURNISHED rooms with use of bath, and two unfurnished parlors down stairs; gentlemen preferred; all conveniences. Inquire 804 Washington st., corner Ontario. 14may6p

FOR RENT—ONE SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms on 2nd floor with all conveniences, and board, at 707 Madison street. 14may6p

FOR RENT — NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen; two minutes walk from postoffice; rent reasonable. Call at 116 Erie street, near Monroe. 14may6p

ONE OR TWO ROOMS FOR RENT, FURnished or unfurnished. Address I. 25, Bee office. 14may6p

FOR RENT—THREE ELEGANT ROOMS, just furnished new, with bath on the same floor and all modern improvements; rent very reasonable. 132 Michigan, opposite Cyclorama; gentlemen preferred. 17may6p

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—Single and en suite, with board, also good table board; also use of bath. Apply at 229 Huron street. 17may6p

FOR RENT—AT THE CORNER OF Detroit avenue and Germania street, three nice store rooms; one suitable for meat market, another for grocery and the third for dry goods or boots and shoes; can be made into one store if desired; good location for general stock; fine plate glass fronts; stores new and in first class condition; large barn on the rear of lot. Inquire of owner, Isaac D. Smead, 129 Huron street. 28apr-tf

FOR RENT—TWO NICE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with gas; 10 minutes walk from postoffice. Call 1117 Washington street. 21nov-tf

FOR RENT—STORES.

FOR RENT—OLD SKIDMORE FACTORY on Erie street, near Hamilton street, being 68 feet on Erie street by 100 feet on Swan Creek; will repair factory to suit tenant, for term of years. J. J. Sumner, No. 10, Gardner Place, corner Madison and Superior streets. 29apr-tf

FOR RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK, 80 x22 feet, with elevator, gases, etc., suitable for factory and heavy storage; Erie street, near Monroe. Apply J. T. Southard, 132 Summit street. 12feb-tf

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—A SECOND HAND 1 1-2 to 2-horse power engine having a cylinder of either 3x6 or 4x4 inches. Address, with particulars and price, G. V. Luce, Austin, Texas. 9may1m-p

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT between Cherry, Bush, Erie and Summit streets, for from $1,500 to $2,000; or would buy lot alone. Address J. Robinson, 720 Elm street, city. 17may3p

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

DELICIOUS MINCE PIES EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NONE SUCH CONDENSED Mince Meat

HIGHEST AWARD received at all Pure Food Expositions for Superior Quality Cleanliness, and convenience to housekeepers.

Each Package contains material for two large pies.

Grocers often substitute cheap imitations, to make a better profit. Refuse such articles, and insist on having NONE SUCH brand—the best.

MERRELL & SOULE, Syracuse, N. Y.

JOHN D. RIGGS

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Machinery Designed! Drawings Made Blue Prints Furnished! Engines Indicated! Power Measured!

Room 55 Law Bldg., Toledo Ohio.

WISHIN' TIME.

The days are gettin' hazy with the smoke o' forest fires,
An' they're warm, as well as lazy—for the mockin' bird perspires
A-singin' in the blossoms—how they strain their tender throats,
An' the hot sun shinin' on 'em, makes 'em give us meltin' notes.

It's jes' the time for dreamin' of the cool and shady nooks,
For rollin' up your breeches for a splash into the brooks;
It's wishin' time, it's fishin' time—it's time to take your ease
Where the locust sings soprano to the tenor of the bees!

O, writer, leave your inkstand, an' your drowsy, frowsy desk,
An' get out into the country, where the world is picturesque!
O, man, dead set for money! O, toiler in the strife!
Slip off an' get some honey that will sweeten up your life!

—Atlanta Constitution.

MARGHITA.

She was only one of a great army of girls and women in this city who wrest a scanty existence—it cannot by any stretch of imagination be called a living—from the world by working for the shops where women's and children's undergarments, wrappers, dresses and cloaks are made. I became acquainted with her in the course of one of the dips into all sorts of phases of life that so frequently come in the way of newspaper workers to make. I had wanted to know something of the life of these women, and a forewoman in one of the large shops had sent me to Marghita.

"She is a typical specimen," the busy woman had said to me. "There are lots worse, but I don't know any better, and she's a good worker, too," she added, as she wrote down the address for me.

I found Marghita away up on the top floor of a tall building just on the outskirts of Chinatown, in a tiny nest of a room, barely large enough to hold a little bed, a chair, the sewing machine that was her chief dependency, and a big sink that entirely filled one side of the place. It was a poor, meager place, its one redeeming feature being a great window through which the sun poured, warming the room and rendering it almost cheerful.

The busy worker who occupied the place was a slight, delicate-looking Spanish girl, who did not appear to be more than 16 years old, although she told me she was 18. She had evidently just arisen from her machine to answer my knock. The bed and floor were strewn with half-finished white garments and she held one in her hand as she stood looking at me while I stated my errand. She invited me to enter, making a graceful, half-embarrassed gesture of apology at the poorness of the place, and proffered me the only chair. I declined it, however, clearing for myself instead a little place at the foot of the bed, whereupon my hostess herself took the chair, and busied herself with turning a hem, that no time might be lost while we talked.

She was busy, just then, making babies' long dresses, those aimless yards of white cloth in which, during the first months of their existence, the young of our race are swathed, for no purpose, apparently, save perhaps to afford employment to the experts who alone can handle them in that garb. The dresses in question were of fine white cloth, with cunning little yokes of insertion and embroidery; with tiny tucks in the little sleeves, more tucks, insertion and embroidery on the long skirts ,and the usual array of ornamentation, calculated to attract the eye of the fond mother purchaser. Marghita sat making these little garments, I say, at the rate of two and a half dozen a week, and her liberal compensation therefor was $1.50 a dozen.

"Sometimes," she explained to me, she could not finish more than two dozen, "it depended a good deal on how she felt—she was not very strong, and a glance at her face confirmed the statement.

"How do you live?" I asked, aghast.

She laid down her work a moment and began a brief calculation, checking off the various items on her slim brown fingers.

Her little bare-floored room cost her but $3 a month. That was a very reasonable rental. She would have to pay more in any quarter frathe from Chinatown. Her washing cost her $1 a month more, and she allowed $1.50 a week for food, cooking whatever warm meal she had on a little oil lamp, in the sink. It did not cost her very much for clothes, and she usually earned $12 or $13 a month. When she had to buy shoes it came hardest. It seemed as if they made shoes poorer every year.

"And what do you do for pleasure?" I asked.

She smiled, with a gentle Spanish courtesy. Then her face grew grave again. "I begin work as soon as it is light," she said, "and I work until after 9 at night. When one does that there is no need of pleasure to make one tired enough to sleep."

Sure enough. How heedless I had been to need to ask.

"Sometimes on a Sunday," she added, as if fearing she had seemed ungracious, and desiring to convince me that there were, after all, vistas of delight in her life, "I go out to the cemetery—mother's buried there."

It is an easy task to win a friendless heart to talk. A very faint show of friendliness will do it, and it was not long before Marghita's simple little story was told. Her father had died when she was a mere baby, leaving her mother with two helpless girls to maintain. She had done this faithfully and fairly well in the early days, when there was plenty of work and prices were good. When times began to grow more straitened the girls were able to help, and they had been quite comfortable in their pleasant little home until first the sister, then her mother, had died, the latter within the year, and now she was alone, keeping body and soul together as best she could in her bare little room, from which she seldom escaped during the week save to carry home her work and buy her small supplies.

"This sort of work used to pay better," she said. "I have had as high as $3 a dozen for dresses like these, but the Chinamen do so much of the white work now, and so much cheaper, that the prices of all work had to come down. Then there is so much competition, and of course every cut in prices comes out of the workers.

Did you ever think, my dear madam, as you wander from store to store, expending 10 or 20 cents in car fare, to hunt up a bargain in the shape of a 5-cent reduction in the price of a night dress or a baby's robe, that that infinitesimal reduction means half a dollar or more taken from the earnings of the women who are slaving at this work?

But I am not preaching, only telling a true story as it came to me, bit by bit, in the course of the next few months. Marghita told me on that first day that she had had good work in the shirt factory at one time, but failing ill had lost that place. She had tried housework, woman's divinely appointed sphere, but the divine appointment must somewhere have failed of confirmation, for she had made a dismal failure of it, having neither the strength nor skill requisite for this profession. "I find this is the best thing I can do," she said, summing it all up, "and I could live, if it were only a little better paid. I am not afraid of work."

I looked at her with an aching heart, wondering how long it could last. No human life, it seemed to me, could long endure such a strain. Something was bound to break in time.

Yet the forewoman was not far from wrong in calling Marghita a typical specimen. I found in the course of my investigation of the subject many more pitiful cases. These women are working all about us; in dark basements, underground, in equally dark lofts, in cold, damp, sunless workrooms, such as this city abounds in, but I never came to know any of them so well as I knew Marghita. I was able to get her a little outside work, but not much. Most people are not willing to pay more for having a thing made than they can procure it for in the shops. It doesn't stand to reason that they should be, so I was not able to do much for her in that way.

"I think at times," she said to me once, looking up from a long seam she was felling, "that I will stop this."

"Yes?" I suggested. "What will you do?"

There was a weary look in the thin brown face, and the pale lips closed tightly.

"One can die," was the reply.

I think that was about the only solution of her weary problem that at that time had presented itself to the poor girl's mind. She had been making a brave struggle for so long, against such desperate odds, and it was proving too much for her feeble strength, but even when life is at its hardest thoughts of death do not find easy lodgment in the mind at 18 any more than they do at 80.

I tried in many directions to make better arrangements for poor little Marghita, but what is to be done in such cases? There are so many really worse off, who have no work, no maintenance at all—we are all so busy helping the wholly destitute, the helpless, that the babies who can almost walk, could quite, with a lift or two, must be put aside for those who cannot even crawl, for, some way or other, we must all get on, even if we are crippled and handicapped.

It so happened that, although I had her much in my mind after our last talk, it was some time before I could get to see Marghita again; but I was greatly surprised and concerned one pleasant afternoon by meeting her on Kearny street in company with a girl of her own age, who it impressed me as I stopped and spoke to Marghita was anything but a desirable companion for her. She was a pretty girl, in a hard, matter-of-fact sort of way, and behaved quietly enough, but Marghita's embarrassment and evident desire first to avoid me, and when I made that impossible, to cut the interview as short as might be, aroused my concern.

As soon as I could find time, therefore, I went around to her little room, hoping the opportunity would present itself for me to be of help to her. I did not find her, however. Instead there was another occupant of the room, an elderly woman, who informed me she had only been in the house a week and knew nothing about my little friend. I sought out the landlady, who, in answer to my ring at the bell in the hall, came hurrying from her apartment, pulling down the sleeves of her blue cotton gown and eying me with a speculative gaze that turned to one of stern disapproval when I asked for Marghita. She was a poor woman, she told me, and needed to rent her rooms, but she wasn't reduced to havin' that sort in her house and she'd sent the Spanish hussy tramping a fortnight ago.

I presume my surprise and concern must have shown in my face, for she said, presently, as I stood looking at her in dismayed silence:

"I s'pose she fooled you same's she did me. She was a sly one, but when I found 'er out I gave her her walking ticket sooner'n scat, shameless thing," and the woman fairly bristled in the rigidity of her virtuous indignation.

I turned away, heartsick, and walked down the three long flights of stairs unable even to think. In the light of the company in which I had so recently seen Marghita I had no doubt but that the landlady's statement of the case was based upon fact, but I did not for a moment imagine the child had ever deceived me. She had simply suddenly succumbed to fate, as it doubtless seemed from her point of view. The system that is squeezing the life blood out of so many women's hearts had sent a little more into the gutter, that was all. It happens almost every day, dear sisters, when pain and privation, solitude and hunger and overwork are hourly paving the way for the consummation of the evil that men do. One soul more had gone down under the pressure it was not fitted to survive.

The women who kept the house had no knowledge of where Marghita could have gone. I went to the forewoman from whom I had first heard of her, but she could tell me nothing; the girl had not been near her for work in a month. She promised to make inquiries and let me know if she ever happened to hear of her, and there I was forced to let the book remain closed for a while, until such time as the next chapter would be ready for me.

It was longer in coming than I had anticipated. It was nearly a year after that when I received a brief note from the driving business woman. One of her work-women had mentioned to her seeing Marghita in the street, and had found out where she was staying, with a companion, in the neighborhood of "Tar Flat."

"Marv," the note ran, "says the girl looks like death, and she don't believe she is going to last long."

I was not long in finding my way to the address given, which I found to be a cheap, dismal-looking lodging house in a street that swarmed with clamoring, quarreling children, where idle men lounged in little knots on every corner, and hard-faced women leaned, bare-armed and bare-headed, out of upper windows and talked from house to house, up and down and across the narrow plank-paved street. The door at which I rang was opened for me by one of these women, who looked at me curiously. There was no one of that name in the house, she said, when I asked for Marghita.

For an instant I felt baffled. Then reflecting that the girl had in all probability suppressed her true name I gave the woman a description of the person I was looking for and was rewarded by her saying:

"Yes, there's a gal like that in the house, but she's sick." However, I asked and was given permission to go up stairs to her room and was soon tapping at the door of a little back bedroom. A faint voice bade me enter and I went in, to see Marghita lying on a wretched-looking bed in the ill-kept squalid room. She looked at me, startled, and lifted one feeble, protesting hand.

"I thought Jess had come back," she said. Then she recognized me, and with a bitter cry turned away and hid her face in the pillow.

I went forward, and kneeling beside her, slipped one hand under her poor thin cheek and turned her face toward me. "Marghita," I said, "I've come to see you; won't you look at me?" No reply. I told her how anxious I had been to find her, how glad I had been to learn her address; how sorry to find her so sick. Finally she broke into a feeble moaning and weeping. "Oh, go away, go away," she said. "What made you come? I didn't want to be found. I wanted to die and be out of it all." I soothed her as gently as I could, trying to comfort her with the assurances of better health and better days.

"You don't know. You don't know," she moaned, "or you wouldn't touch me or come near me. I'm not good any more."

"Who is good, Marghita?" I asked.

"But I am bad, all through," the poor child persisted.

"Oh, you don't know, you can't know, or you would leave me. I am bad—I—" and she seemed to nerve herself for the desperate plunge. "I have—sinned."

Through my mind passed that solemn declaration of holy writ:

"For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God."

I drew the shuddering form closer. "My dear," I said, "I know that you have been sinned against."

She was too weak to maintain the struggle, and presently she turned her wan face toward me. I have some knowledge of medicine, and I saw she had spoken truth; she was dying. The fearful life of the street had been too much for her feeble strength, already sapped by overwork and insufficient food, and death's mark was plainly upon her.

Before long Jess returned, and I saw her to be the same young girl I had seen her with in the early winter. I surmised that she had had much to do with Marghita's downfall, but that was no time for accusations or reproaches. In her rough way she was very kind to the sick girl, to whom she seemed honestly attached.

There was very little that could be done for Marghita, who was sinking fast, and only begged not to be sent to the hospital, but to remain with Jess. One or two kindly ladies from a neighboring mission, learning of the girl's sad case, visited her and did what they could for her comfort, and in less than a fortnight after I found her the poor child had ceased from troubling, and had gone to Him who alone might pass judgment upon her poor, blasted life.—Adeline E. Knapp in San Francisco Call.

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